

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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No. 2084.—Vol. XLV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value. BUSINESS in all COLLIERIES and IRON Shares, and in the principal WAGON and MANUFACTURING COMPANIES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

Mr. J. H. CROFTS, having now established CORRESPONDING AGENCIES in all the CHIEF TOWNS of the United Kingdom, is prepared to deal in the various LOCAL Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

STOCKS and Shares bought and sold, including those of Oldham, Bury, Heywood, Darwen, Accrington, and neighbouring districts. This description of security can be purchased to pay the investor very fair interest upon outlay.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—30 Asheton; 10 Bilson, 10½ (ex div.); 20 Bampfylde; 20 Birdseye, 35s.; 50 Chapel House; 15 Cardiff and Swansea, £3 10s.; 15 East Caradon, 17s. 6d.; 10 Great Laxey, £14 10s.; 50 Frontino, 1s. 3d.; 50 Gold; 60 Gold Run, 17s. 6d.; 200 Javali, £23 8s.; 30 Last Chance, 25s. 6d.; 40 Lawes Chemical, £4 5s.; 15 Marke Valley, £13 8d.; 60 Malabar; 100 North Prince Patrick, 10s.; 25 New Rosewarne, 10s.; 100 Prince of Wales, 6s.; 20 Pennerley, £1 12s. 6d.; 80 Parys Mountain, 13s.; 50 Positive Assurance, 13s.; 50 Penrith, 9s. 6d.; 25 Plynlimmon, 8s. 6d.; 25 Rookhope, 3s. 3d.; 5 Roman Gravel, £11 17s. 6d.; 10 Richmond; 50 St. Patrick; 50 Thorp's Gawber, £10 10s.; 15 Van Consoles, £23 8s. 9d.

* Shares sold for forward delivery (one or two months) on deposit of 20 per cent. Business on hand in all the leading TIN, COPPER, and LEAD Shares.

PATELEY BRIDGE LEAD AND SMELTING.—Special Business in these shares. The mines are situated in the celebrated Grassington district. JAMES H. CROFTS, 1 FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
44, THREADENELL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Transacts business in MINING and COLLIERIES Shares of every description. English and Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION.

Purchases and Sales negotiated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares. Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement. References given and required when necessary.

A Stock and Share List forwarded to bona fide Investors free on application.

Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

W. H. B. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

25 Asheton, 27s. 9d. 50 East Van, 32s. 6d. 100 Rookhope, 6s. 25 Almaden, 15s. 6d. 25 East Caradon, 23s. 30 Richmond, £12 13s. 9d. 10 Blue Tent, 40s. 20 Frontino, 15s. 9d. 50 Sweetland, £3. 15 Bog, 9s. 6d. 50 Flaggstaff, £1 11s. 3d. 50 Sierra Buttes, 60 Birdseye, 35s. 6d. 100 Gold, 4s. 6d. 100 South Aurora, 150 Bampfylde, 15 Hornachos, 30 Tylwyd, 18s. 3d. 25 Colorado, £3. 30 Javali, 11s. 15 Tankerville, £11½. 10 Cesna Sulphur, 75 Last Chance, 23s. 6d. 100 Teconia, 14s. 3d. 30 Cardiff and Swansea, 15 Linares, 10 Unit. Mexican, £2 18s. 100 Chapel House, 20 Ladywell, 6 Van, £24 18s. 15 Cape Copper, £34¼. 25 Marke Valley, 34s. 6d. 50 Malpas, 13s. 9d. 10 West Chiverton, 150 Cathedral, 25s. 3d. 20 New Quebrada, £4 13s. 25 W. Kitty (St. Agnes), £22 20 Devon Con., £2 19s. 35 Pennerley, 34s. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d. 3 Dolcoath, 15 Pateley Bridge, 50 W. Tankerville, 17s. 120 Don Pedro, 13s. 70 Penrith, 9s. 3d. 20 Wh. Grenville, 25 Eberhardt, £8 11s. 6d. 100 Plynlimmon, 7s. 3d. 20 Wh. Russell (off. wd.), 50 Emma, 57s. 9d. 20 Port Phillip, 14s. 23 W. Godolphin, 50 Parys Mount, 12s. 6d. 100 York Peninsula, 5 East Lovell, £8. 20 Roman Gravel, £12½.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. (Established 10 years), has SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Curdrow, Prince Patrick, Wheel Kitty, Penhal, and Chapel House Shares at close prices.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCKBROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

Clients giving the usual "cover" can open accounts for the fortnightly settlement. Coupon collected and drafts cashed free of charge. References given when necessary in most of the leading towns of the United Kingdom. Commission on Railways 5s. per cent. and 2s. 6d. on Foreign Bonds.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Glaisdale Quarry, Alltani Colliery, Eberhardt, Cape Copper, Cardiff, Chapel House, Pateley Bridge Lead. Particulars may be had of this rising company.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Turkish Six Per Cents. of 1854, 1855, 1862, 1865, 1871, and 1873 specially recommended; also Wheel Grenville, Treleigh Wood, Parys Mountain, Wheel Peavor, and Crebor shares.

Business transacted at the following rates of commission:—Foreign Stocks, ¼ per cent.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1¼ per cent.; under £4, 1s. per share.

G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., will

SELL THE FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
50 Almaden, 15s. 6d. 70 Javali, 8s. 9d. 15 Roman Gravel, £11 17s. 6d. 10 Birdseye, 35s. 6d. 20 Ladywell, £3¼. 40 Sweetland, £3. 100 Chontales, 11s. 6d. 30 Monydd Gorrdu, £2½. 50 St. Patrick, £1 12s. 6d. 20 Devon Con., £2 19s. 6d. 20 Marke Valley, £1 16s. 20 Tankerville, £11½. 40 Eberhardt, £8 11s. 6d. 45 Pennerley, £1 12s. 6d. 10 Van, £24¼. 20 Flaggstaff, 30s. 25 Pateley Bridge, £2½. 50 Van Consoles, £23 8s. 9d. 20 Richmond, £12 13s. 9d. 15 W. Chiverton, £16.

JOHN MOSS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
234 AND 235, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks and Mining Shares, either for cash or on account. Speculative accounts for the fortnightly settlement opened on special and advantageous terms.

J. M. and Co. advise respecting the Sale and Purchase of all classes of Security, and Investors should communicate with them before buying.

J. M. and Co. have great pleasure in pointing their clients to the steady and continuous improvement made in the North Prince Patrick Mine, which is evident from the reports published weekly in the columns of this Journal. From this point the shares may be expected to have as great a rise as the South Prince Patrick. J. M. and Co. are always able to deal in these shares.

Bankers: The London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
235 AND 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MESSRS. H. and Co. wish to direct attention to the DIVIDENDS declared by CHAPEL HOUSE and ALLTANI COLLIERIES, and will be happy to supply shares in these companies at market rates.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Patent Ligno Mineral Paving Company.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 25 years) has SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—50 Monydd Gorrdu; 60 North Prince Patrick; 12s.; 50 Plynlimmon, 8s.; 70 Old Treburgett, 4s. 6d.; 40 Ladywell; 20 Javali; 10 Nant-y-Glo and Blaitha Ordinary, £12; 20 Bilson and Crump; 50 Malabar; 100 Gold Run; 100 W. Kitty; 20 W. Russell; 150 Exchequer; 25 W. Russell; 75 Old Richmond; 70 L. X. L.; 50 Independence; 20 Western Assurance, £5 3s. 9d.; 20 Langdale Chemical, £5 3s. 9d.; 100 Positive Assurance, 12s. 3d. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chapel House Colliery. A FEW SHARES FOR SALE at lowest price.

INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.—
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

List of Prices and other information sent on application.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London.

Mr. P. WATSON, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(Close to Stock Exchange.)

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS NEGOTIATED.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Established 1853.)

Mr. COOKE can sell the following Shares, and guarantees delivery, free of commission:—

20 Chontales, 13s. 6d. 20 Glaisdale, 20s. 15 Plynlimmon, 8s.

40 Cathedral, 27s. 30 Javali, 10s. 20 Saint Patrick, 22s. 6d.

15 Cedar Creek, 20s. 15 Monydd Gorrdu, £2½. 20 Thorp's Gawber.

20 Chapel House, 80 Old Treburgett, 4s. 6d. 20 Wheel Crebor.

15 Fir Tree House Col., £5 25 Pateley Bridge. 10 West Chiverton.

Shares having no quotations affixed may be had at lowest market prices.

Business transacted in nearly all Coal, Iron, Manufacturing, and Miscellaneous Shares.

Reports and full information forwarded on any mining property.

On payment of 20 per cent. deposit shares may be had for end of August account.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be effected at an intermediate price:—

Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.

Birdseye Creek, £1 13½. £1 17½. Pennerley, £1 13½. £1 15½.

Bog, 8s. 9s. Penrith, 8s. 9s.

Carn Brea, 30 32½. Plynlimmon, 6s. 8s.

Chontales, 11s. 13s. Port Phillip, 13s. 9d. 15s.

Devon Great Consols, 2½. 2½. Prince of Wales, 2s. 4s.

Don Pedro, 12s. 14s. Roman Gravel, 11½. 12½.

Eberhardt, 8½. 8½. St. Patrick, 1 1½.

East Caradon, 2½. 1½. South Caradon, 1½. 1½.

East Pool, 11½. 12½. South Condurrow, 4½. 4½.

Flag Van, 1½. 1½. So. Roman Gravel, 15s. 17s. 6d.

Flaggstaff, 1½. 1½. Sweetland Creek, 27s. 3½.

Gawton, 10s. 12s. Tankerville, 11½. 11½.

Gold, 2s. 6d. 5s. Tincroft, 17 18.

Hington Down, 8s. 9s. Van Consoles, 21 23.

Javali, 3½. 3½. West Chiverton, 15 16.

Ladywell, 3½. 3½. West Tankerville, 12s. 6d. 17s. 6d.

Marke Valley, 1½. 2. Wheel Crebor, 1½. 2.

New Quebrada, 3½. 4½. Wheel Jane, 2½. 3.

New Rosario, 7s. 8s. Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 2½. 2½.

Parys Mountain, 12s. 14s.

Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 2½. 2½.

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Major McCREE asked if the directors were quite satisfied there would be a sale if they could make the requisite quantity to pay a dividend? The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt of it. He might mention that he had completed, dated July 26, from Mr. Mickle's son, who was at Rest'n'og, where the

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

PORTER GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 20,000l. In 20 shares. To acquire the mining rights of the Porter Mine, in the county of Rutland, England, at present the property of Mr. J. J. Corrigan, of 24, Upper Bedford place, Russell-square, according to the terms of an agreement made between that gentleman and Thomas W. Hale, of 44, Coleman-street. The purchase-money is to be 12,000l., of which 4,000l. will be cash, and the remaining 8,000l. in ordinary shares. The subscribers are—J. D. Barry, 97, High-street, Kensington, civil engineer, 1; E. H. Shad, 116, Palmerston Buildings, mining engineer, 1; R. G. Berford, 10, Duncress-street, Portland-place, no occupation, 1; J. Burnise, 30, Grove-lane, Camberwell, engineer, 1; J. H. Ely, 1, Craven-street, Strand, mining engineer, 1; J. Garrett, 22, Gresham House, mining engineer, 1; and E. Apple-garth, Palmerston Buildings, engineer, 1.

HENRY RIFLED-BARREL ENGINEERING AND SMALL-ARMS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000l. In 100 shares. To acquire from the liquidators of the Henry Rifled-Barrel Company (Limited) the whole of the business of that company. The subscribers, who take one share each, are—Lord Wharfedale, Curzon-street; J. R. Lamy, the National Club, Whitehall; Claud John Hamilton, E. H. Newby, Chatham Buildings, New Bridge-street; Alexander Henry, 12, South St. Andrew-street, Edinburgh; and Richard Brice, Wynnan House, Fulham.

CITY OF LONDON PROPERTY ASSOCIATION AND CLERKS' CLUB (Limited).—Capital 30,000l. In 10 shares. To carry on the business of a co-operative society in all its branches. The subscribers are—H. Pater, 4, Queen street-place, 100; W. Furse, Redcross-street, 100; Samuel Moss, 22, Wormwood-street, 10; C. H. Waring, 12, Belgrave terrace, Bath, 100; E. A. Harrey, 7, Heyter Villas, Bridon House, A. Rowe, 853, Old Kent-road, 100; W. W. Robinson, 309, Regent-street.

TEOMAS BAYLEY AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000l. In 100 shares. To acquire the business of Messrs. T. J. and P. Bayley, of Lenton, Nottingham, leather manufacturers, &c. The subscribers are—Thomas Bayley, Feltham-crescent, Nottingham, 10; F. J. Bradley, Beeston, Nottingham, 10; J. Whitaker, Ecclesbourne, Thornton Heath, 10; A. Brownson, Mapperly-road, Nottingham, 10; J. R. Bindley, 1, Wellington Villas, Nottingham, 10; R. Farr, Lenton, Notts, 10.

BOYTON LIFE-SAVING DRESS AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000l. In 10 shares. To acquire patent rights for saving life at sea. The subscribers are—A. J. Newton, Mansel House Chambers, E.C., 100; J. H. G. Steel, 50, Aldermanbury, 1; C. Mortons, 50, Camden square, 1; J. M. Blewick, 4, Bishopsgate-street, 1; H. Newton, 140, Lancaster-road, Notting Hill, 1; G. Grey, Great Winchester-street, E.C., and F. G. A. Cotterell, 8, Golden-square.

ROGERS AND COMPANY, CARRIAGE BUILDERS (Limited).—Capital 12,000l. In 100 shares. To take over a carriage builders' business at Bath.

NORTH WINGFIELD COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 14,000l. In 10 shares. To acquire the estate and interest of William Garland Taylor in the North Wingfield Colliery, at Chesterfield. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. G. Taylor, Chesterfield, colliery proprietor; H. Earl, Chesterfield, mining engineer; A. J. Rodgers, Sheffield, steel manufacturer; A. Robinson, Calton Collieries, Chesterfield, colliery proprietor; J. Taylor, Sheffield, M.R.C.S.; R. Bush, Long Sutton, draper; C. Brooke Taylor, Sheffield, surveyor. The directors are—Messrs. H. A. Rodgers, G. B. Noble, A. Robinson, and W. G. Taylor, the qualification being the holding of 500l. shares in the company.

EDWIN BODEN AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 150,000l. In 100 shares. To acquire the Worsley Mills, Hulme, Manchester, and the spinning business carried on by Messrs. Edwin Boden and Co. The subscribers are—C. J. Williams, Worsley Mills, 20; P. W. Boden, Worsley Mills, 20; Thompson, Bins, Worsley Mills, 10; R. Bateson, 35, Church-street, Manchester, 20; Thomas, Pattison, 110, Piccadilly, Manchester, 20.

METROPOLITAN ARTIZANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 300,000l. In 100 shares, of which 50,000 are first issued. To erect dwellings for the industrial classes. The subscribers (who take 50 shares each) are—C. T. Lucas, 94, Lancaster Gate; T. J. W. Lucas, 12, Kensington Park Gardens; J. Murray, 25, Portman street; J. Clutton, 3, Sussex square; J. Horatio Lloyd, 100, Lancaster Gate; P. C. Hardwick, 2, Hertford Gardens, W.; and H. A. Hux, Eccleston-square.

BURNLEY COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l. In 50 shares. To deal in coal, &c. The subscribers to this company are cotton spinners at Burnley.

HERRING AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l. In 50 shares. To supply members with fish, poultry, game, provisions, &c.

SHARPLES PROPERTY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l. In 100 shares. To acquire land at Sharpleys, Lancashire.

THE FEDERATION INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000l. In 100 shares. To insure mills, buildings, machinery, &c., and to carry on business as a guarantee company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—William Maro-off, 5, Union-street, Oldham; William Lees, 5, Hatfield-street, Oldham; H. Winterbottom, 24, Haggate lane, Royton; Benjamin Scott, 15, Bolton-street, Oldham; J. Prestwich, 218, Middleton-street, Oldham.

NEWARK GYPSUM AND PLASTER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l. In 50 shares. To acquire an estate in the parish of Shelton, Nottinghamshire, known as Shelton Manor. The company will carry on business as manufacturers of plaster of paris, cement, pottery, ware, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. H. Collier, Florence-place, Goulton-road, Loughborough; E. W. Goodenough, 38, Great St. Helen's; J. Jeffryes, Westham Hall, Forest Gate; J. Jones, Muswell Hill; N. R. Marson, Elgin road, Harrow-road; J. O. Palmer, Willowmere, Croydon.

UNITED SECURITY SOCIETY (Limited).—Capital 25,000l. In 50 shares. To purchase, sell, and develop real or other property.

PEEL TANNERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000l. In 100 shares. To purchase and work a tannery lately in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Blackburn. The subscribers reside at Blackburn.

WARWICK IRRIGATION FARM AND DAIRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 6000l. In 20 shares. To take on lease the sewage farm now held by the Town Council of Warwick.

RAMSGATE SMACKOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.—This is an unlimited company, the object being the insurance of fishing smacks, &c.

SHEPTON MALLETS GAS AND COKE COMPANY. constituted by Deed of Settlement, June, 1895, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

CASTLE FIRE-BRICK AND COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 38,000l. In 100 shares. To acquire the Castle Brickworks, in the parish of Hadden, together with the Plas Bellin Colliery, the Northop Hall Colliery, and the Northop Hall Tramway, in the parish of Northop, Flint, according to an agreement made between William Malcomson, of the one part, and G. H. Allerson, on behalf of the company, of the other part. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—William Malcomson, Mitford, Waterford, merchant; W. Malcomson, jun., Port-lane, Waterford, manufacturer; J. W. Downey, Waterford, shipping agent; S. B. Plin, Mayfield, Waterford, coal agent; J. J. O'Connell, Portlaoise, cotton manufacturer; R. Stephenson, Feltrin, Kilkenny, accountant; and G. H. Allerson, Northop, Flint, fire-brick merchant. This company is registered without articles.

TAWNE TIN-PLATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000l. In 100 shares. The acquisition of coal, tin, and iron works, and coal and iron mines, situate near Ynyspennell, in the parish of Llangala, Glamorganshire, is intended by this company, and they will also carry on business as miners and smelters. The subscribers are D. Jones, Penrynbank House, Swansea, timber merchant, 20; J. Thomas, Portmadoc, timber merchant, 1; J. L. Rice, Vardre Clydach, Swansea, colliery proprietor, 1; J. Jones, Clydach, grocer and draper, 1; Gething, Pantliff, Cwm Avon, Glamorgan, retired merchant, 20; G. Griffith, Vardre Clydach, Swansea, tin-plate manufacturer, 10; D. D. Williams, Bank House, Glais, Swansea, Valley, 10; and D. Thomas, Yestafryn, Glamorgan, grocer, 20. The directors are not yet appointed, but the qualification is fixed at 30 shares.

TEA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 125,000l. In 100 shares. To acquire the business of Hester and Co. (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. T. Murgitt, 9, John-street; Thomas Martin, Box Grove, Guildford; J. Hartley, 37, Market-street; J. C. Hester, 1, Great Tower-street; Harold Carter, 1, Great Tower-street; W. Howard, 120, Caledonian-road; and J. W. Owen, 51, Mid-dleton-road, Dalston.

IMPERIAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 36,010l. In 3600 shares of 10l., and 10 1/2 l. shares. To carry on the general business of a loan and discount company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—William Frost, 5, Guild-ford-street, Russell-square; M. J. G. 8—45, Hatcham Park, New Cross; J. S. Leigh, 8, Old Jewry; J. J. Shrubb, 1, Great Winchester-street; Richard Hosken, Penryn, Cornwall; G. Ponsonby Crauford, 104, Pall Mall East; and James Allan, 23, Basinghall-street, Dalston.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l. In 50 shares. To acquire the shale clay and earth now obtained from the Lordship Colliery, and to carry on business as manufacturers of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes, &c. The subscribers are—W. Torkington, Ashton, 20; J. Buckley, Ashton, 20; J. Radcliffe, Ashton, 20; J. Hall, Dunkin-field, 20; J. Willis, Ashton, 1; James Dyson, Ashton, 20; and W. Penny, Ashton, 1.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, July 28: We have completed the stoping of No. 1 adit, and put in air siphons for 5 fms. in length, where we met with a good branch of lead, and to-day I have put the men to sink a little, and open on it eastward to ascertain its value, of which you shall receive full particulars in my next. The stope in roof of this level is worth 20l. per cubic fathom for lead. I am pleased to say we are making fair progress in all other works throughout the mine.

BAMFFYLDE.—J. Juleff, H. T. Haley, July 28: The 112, west of No. 4 shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom for copper ore. No. 1 stope, in back of the 112, is worth 10l. per fathom; and No. 2 stope, in back of this level, is of the same value. The lode in the 102 west is still under the influence of the slide, and has been for the last 2 ft. driving; we think as soon as the end gets clear of this slide it will again improve to its former value—10l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 102, is worth 8l. per fathom. No. 4 stope is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 5 stope is worth 8l. per fathom, and No. 6 stope 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is looking exceedingly promising, and opening good ore ground. The rise above the 90, behind this end, is worth 7l. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 70, east of No. 4 shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. We are again pushing on the copper ore dressing for a speedy shipment. The men are all in full work in the bottom levels, and there is plenty of water for all our requirements.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, J. Mitchell, July 27: The lode in the winze sinking below the 57 is over 6 ft. wide, producing very strong munda and ore, to the value of 8l. per fathom, and showing indications of further improvement. We are now engaged in taking down the lode in the stope in the back of the shallow adit level, which is looking exceedingly well, yielding 6 tons of arsenical munda per fm. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the shallow level is worth 8l. per fathom. We are busily engaged in preparing a parcel of copper ore for the next sampling, and also a cargo of arsenical munda.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Wm. Phillips, July 29: The mine throughout continues to look equally as well as reported last week at the general meeting. The late discovery at the 115 is still promising to maintain its value, and a very fine course of ore is being opened up.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, July 27: Good progress is being made in driving east and west at the 175, both on the main lode and on the south lode. The end driving east on the main lode is set to drive at 5l. per fathom, and is yielding 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The end going west on the main lode is set at 5l. per fathom, and is producing a little lead and blende; we shall very soon get into the run of ore ground gone down in bottom of the 163. The 163, west on main lode, has been less productive, but at present is very promising, and to all appearance is entering another run of ore ground. We have commenced a winze in the bottom of this level in advance of the 175, the lode in which is worth 2 1/2 tons lead per fathom; this winze when holed will lay open a large and profitable section of ore ground, as well as ventilate the two levels. We have also commenced to rise above this level in the same run of ore, to the extent of 100 ft. to level 145; the lode in the 145, this will also lay open many fathoms of profitable ore ground; the rise is set to four men, at 4l. per fathom. Slow progress is being made in driving east on the north lode, which is at present hard and unproductive, but we expect it will open out again shortly into a profitable lode; set to drive by two men, at 10l. per fm. The 60 has been set to four men to drive east and west of cross cut from Buntin's shaft, at 4l. per fathom; the lode in each end is worth for lead and blende about 15l. per fathom. We have commenced a rise opposite the cross-cut to hole to the 50, and as the ground in favourable for progress we expect to get it through in a couple of days; the lode for lead and blende 20l. per fathom, set to six men, at 4l. per fathom. The ground in the 50, driving east, is getting more favourable for progress, and the lode producing a little more blende; set to two men, at 9l. per fathom. We have set 20 pitches varying in tribute from 5l. per ton for lead and 25l. per ton for blende to 8l. per ton lead and 40s. blende. We have not yet started our new drawing-engine, having been delayed for some time waiting connecting pipes, &c., from the foundry; we have received invoice of the same, and expect them on the mine to-morrow, and no time will be lost in putting the engine to work. On the whole, the prospects of the mine have much improved upon what they were a month ago.

BRUNFLOYD.—July 29: There is a slight improvement in No. 2 stope, east of Joshua's winze, in the 98. No other change to notice on the north lode. The lode at the trial, on the middle lode, in the 53, is worth 15l. per cubic fathom. The cross cut on the same lode, in the 40, east of No. 2 shaft, produces lead ore to the value of 20l. per cubic fathom—not quite through the lode here yet. We will send out samples of another parcel of 25 tons on Saturday next.

CILWYD AND BILIS.—John Christophers, St. Agnes, July 28: The stope in the back of the 30, west of Joshua's, is worth for blende 4 tons per fathom, with good stones of lead in it; lode 9 ft. wide. The stope in the back of the same level, east of Tonkin's shaft, is worth 3 tons of blende per fathom, with some lead; lode 6 ft. wide. In the back of this level we have five pitches working on tribute, at 7l. to 8l. 10s. per ton of lead, and at 1l. down to 15s. per ton of blende. In the back of the 20 we have five other pitches working on tribute, at 8l. 10s. per ton of lead and 1l. per ton for blende. We have driven these two (the 20 and 30) levels for nearly 70 fms. east, all in lead-bearing ground. When the men in the stope go up a little higher from the roof of the level we shall push on the two levels to cut the cross-course, which is only a few fathoms ahead of each end.

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 30, 1875.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected...p. ton	87 0	0	87 10 0
Thouging cake and tile.	85 0	0	86 10 0
Soughing & sheets...	90 0	0	91 0 0
Boils	92 10	0	93 0 0
Bottoms	95 0	0	96 0 0
Old	80 0	0	81 0 0
Australian, Wallaroo	89 0	0	90 10 0
ditto other brands	88 0	0	89 0 0
Chili bars, g.o.b.	78 0	0	79 0 0
Wire	0 11 3/4		
Tubes	0 1 0 3/4		
BRASS.		per lb.	per lb.
Sheets...	9d.-10d.		
Wire	9 1/2 d.-10 1/2 d.		
Tubes	9 1/2 d.-10 1/2 d.		
SPELTER.		per ton.	per ton.
Foreign on the spot...	23 15	0	24 0 0
to arrive	23 15	0	24 0 0
ZINC.		per ton.	per ton.
In sheets	29 10	0	30 0 0
TIN.		per ton.	per ton.
English blocks	81 0	0	82 0 0
Do., bars (in bria.)	83 0	0	84 0 0
Do., refined	84 0	0	85 0 0
Banco	79 0	0	80 0 0
Straits	76 10	0	77 0 0
Australian	74 10	0	75 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		per box.	per box.
IC Charcoal, 1st quality	1 10	0	1 12 0
IX Do., 1st quality	1 18	0	1 18 0
IX Do., 2d quality	1 14	0	1 15 0
IX Do., 3d quality	1 10	0	1 11 0
IX Coke	1 3	0	1 4 0
IX Ditto	1 9	0	1 10 0
Canada plates, p. ton.	15 0	0	15 10 0
Ditto, at works	14 10	0	15 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each.

Tin-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The most cheering prospect which has presented itself to the expectant public during the past week has been the very favourable change which has taken place in the weather. Had the "monsoon" (for the persistent rains which have fallen of late have been more in accordance with the experience of residents within the tropics than that of dwellers in the temperate zone) continued but a very little longer, the prospects of the harvest would have been very seriously compromised, and the dawn of the day of renewed prosperity in the metal trade still further postponed. But the last week's sunshine has dispelled the fears which had not unnaturally begun to be very generally shared, and the present weather continues until the harvest be gathered in, there is reason to believe that bread stuffs will not advance in price, but there is a prospect that lower values may rule. There has been rather more general business transacted during the week, and as regards some metals it would seem as if a very slight concession in price would result in the concluding of a considerable business, while other metals must apparently be brought to a still lower standard, or else a demand of a very different character to that now existing must spring up before any permanent renewal of activity can take place. Bank rate reduced on the 26th inst. to 2 1/2 per cent. This alteration was very generally looked for in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding employment for money, and as this has been the case for some days past the official reduction had to a great extent been anticipated in the outside market, and no particular change has followed upon the announcement.

COPPER.—The Chili charters for the first fortnight of the present month were known at the beginning of the week to amount to 2300 tons—viz., 850 tons of ore and regulus and 800 tons of bars for England, and 650 tons of bars for the Continent. Upon the publication of this intelligence Chili bars, g.o.b., changed hands at 78½, and rumours were circulated of a very large business in Australian for exportation, the particulars of which have not transpired, having been transacted. The price of Wallaroo has from Monday last been advanced to 90½. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market was quiet, and quotations unchanged, but yesterday a fair business was done in Chili bars, named brands, at 79½. Ordinary cash terms; and g.o.b. 77½. 10s. to 78½, cash, and 78½ with one month premium. The demand for English copper is small. Tough is quoted 86½; best selected, 87½; India sheets, 4 by 4, 91½; strong sheets, 92½ to 93½; Burma, 86½. 10s.; and there are buyers of Wallaroo to a limited extent at 93½. Yellow metal is quoted 75½ to 84.

IRON.—Although there is no radical improvement to report in the condition of the Iron Trade, yet one or two somewhat satisfactory symptoms may be observed. The men engaged in the coal and iron trades generally have intimated their acceptance of the terms relative to their rate of wages until the end of the year, and there seems every prospect of their abiding by the agreement entered into. After the painfully prolonged disputes upon this point, which doubtless as much as anything else tended to destroy confidence, not only as between masters and men, but also as regards buyers, who knew not when an order, if given out, would be executed, it at all events affords some small measure of relief to be assured that if orders are given out there is a probability of their being executed within a reasonable period. In the North of England the enquiry for pig-iron for the Continent has somewhat improved, as also for shipment coastwise; but the local demand being very sluggish, trade is as depressed as ever. The finished iron trade of the district never was so satisfactory as of late. The rail-mills, which is the most important branch of the trade in the North, are standing almost idle, and makers are not sanguine that there will be any immediate improvement. If orders for railway material do not begin to come in pretty soon—and there is no prospect of a demand springing up—the probability is that the trade will continue to be dull throughout the remainder of the year. The autumn months will soon be here. The shipping season is slipping away. Before long the northern ports will be once more closed, and there will be nothing to be done until the ensuing spring once more returns to revive the hopes so long doomed to disappointment.

The shipbuilding trade in the Tyne is looking up a little, and, as a consequence, the demand for plate-iron shows some improvement. This may be viewed also as a hopeful feature, for as trade generally declined the shipbuilding trade naturally suffered severely; and, should the present improvement in this department continue, and become more general, it may be taken as an indication of the expected revival in the commercial world, in which the iron trade must, of necessity, participate. Pig-iron in the North is quoted—No. 1, 58s.; No. 2, 56s.; No. 3, 54s.; No. 4, 52s.; No. 5, 50s.; No. 6, 48s.; No. 7, 46s.; No. 8, 44s.; No. 9, 42s.; No. 10, 40s.; No. 11, 38s.; No. 12, 36s.; No. 13, 34s.; No. 14, 32s.; No. 15, 30s.; No. 16, 28s.; No. 17, 26s.; No. 18, 24s.; No. 19, 22s.; No. 20, 20s.; No. 21, 18s.; No. 22, 16s.; No. 23, 14s.; No. 24, 12s.; No. 25, 10s.; No. 26, 8s.; No. 27, 6s.; No. 28, 4s.; No. 29, 2s.; No. 30, 0s.

In South Wales matters continue very much in statu quo. There are still a few orders afloat for the Continent in railway material, which affords some small measure of employment for the works, but when these come to an end it will be hard work to keep the mills going. At present prices manufacturers can see no profit—indeed, in some cases it would seem that actual loss results from orders now under execution. It is reported not to be improbable that one of the large ironworks will cease operations altogether until better times. In South Staffordshire the condition of the iron trade presents no feature to enliven the general sombre colouring of the picture. Buyers decline to come forward at current quotations, declining them to be too high, and sellers assert their inability to meet buyers' requirements as to price, inasmuch as at current quotations there is little or no profit. The result is in perfect harmony with the condition of affairs elsewhere—little or nothing is done. There is, however, one branch of trade which shows some sign of animation. A foreign demand for bars has sprung up, and marked bars have been sold at 10½, and unmarked at 8½ to 9½. The Scotch pig-iron market opened quiet at the beginning of the week, quotations being the same as at the close of last week; 1000 tons was sold on the London market at 60s. 3d., cash, next day. Throughout the week quietness has been the characteristic of the market, and quotations have inclined slightly in buyers' favour. To-day the market is firmer, and closes at 60s. 3d., sellers.

Week ending July 24, 1875.	SHIPMENTS.	Tons
11,232		
Week ending July 25, 1874		8,483

Increase Total increase for 1875 Tons 79,405

LEAD.—There is no variation to notice in the position of this metal. Lead is held firmly at previous quotations. Good soft English pig, 22½ to 22½ 5s.; soft Spanish, without silver, 21½ 10s. to 21½ 15s.

ZINC: London rolled, 110 tons realised 28½.

QUICKSILVER: This metal continues to rule at 10½ per bottle. TIN: The market has continued to rule somewhat in buyers' favour during the week, and as fractionally lower prices were accepted, a fair amount of business has ensued. The event of the week has been the Dutch sales of Banca on the 28th inst., 22,600 slabs sold at an average of 48 35 s., equal to nearly 83½ laid down here. Upon the announcement of the sale the market became dull, and has continued so. Straits is now quoted 76½ 10s., Australian 74½ 10s. to 75½, and English ingots, 81½ to 82½.

THE IRON TRADE (Griffith's Weekly Report).—Friday evening. The Glasgow market for Scotch pigs has been remarkably steady all the week. Closing price this afternoon on the Glasgow Exchange is 66s. 3d. cash, exactly the same price as this day last week. We quote makers' No. 1 iron as follows:—Gartsherrie, 68s.; Coltness, 68s. 6d.; Calder, 67s. 6d.; Langloan, 66s.; Summerlee, 65s.; Monkland, 61s.; f.o.b. Glasgow; Glengarnock, 66s. 6d.; Eglington, 61s.; f.o.b. Androssan; Shotts, 66s.; f.o.b. Leith; Kennel, 62s.; f.o.b. Boness. Last week's shipments were 11,292 tons, against 8485 tons during the corresponding week of last year. The stock in Connal's on Monday night last was 32,470 tons. There are 117 furnaces in blast, against 74 during the same time last year. We have nothing new in the iron trade to report this week. Work has been interfered with at the ironworks by holidays in more centres than one. On this account our deliveries in the Thames are not up to the usual average. We observe an increasing business is being done by Belgian ironmasters in this market, and the manufacturers of cut nails in the Midland Counties are using Belgian nail sheets to a certain extent. The price of labour in Belgium and France being so much below our tariffs of wages in this country inferior iron is now being made in Belgium, which success amply compensates with the same qualities of English make at our own doors. The Scotch pig market has been very steady over the whole week, with slight fluctuations only. The kinds of iron most in request in this market are sheets and hoops, Yorkshire and marked Staffordshire bars. The demand for boiler-plates is languid. The importations of the famous brands of Scotch pig iron by the foundries on the banks of the Thames are not large. The impression of consumers here is that Scotch pigs will go lower, although the makers beyond the Tweed are now working without a profit. The tin-plate trade is quiet. The demand to a certain extent stagnant. Prices, however, are maintained with tolerable firmness.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—COPPER:—Nothing has transpired in furnace material, either by public sale or private contract. Bars are in a somewhat anomalous position, as the printed rates are wide, and it is difficult to give with exactitude the true market values. Many of the transactions reported during the week were mere exchange operations, speculators for a fall being willing to accept cash parcels, giving extended prompts in lieu thereof, and thereby covering in contracts now falling due, without being compelled to sustain the market by actual and present purchases. Consumers who generally require certain specific brands (usually classed as g.o.b.'s only) have found them quite unobtainable at the nominal quotations, and have, therefore, had to pay a premium of 20s. to 30s. per ton when they stipulated for delivery of particular marks. In the present state of affairs it would be impossible to sell freely at the lowest, or buy heavily at the highest, figures in our list. The Chili charters for first half of July are advised as 2300 tons pure, of which 800 are in bars and ingots, 850 in ore and regulus for England, 650 in bars for the Continent. The price of bars at Valparaiso continues to show a heavy loss in comparison with the rates now ruling here. With the exception of Wallaroo, there is nothing particular doing in Australian sorts, and values are about the same as on Friday last. For the above named brand an advance of 2s. per ton is demanded, and the quantity on sale at present is quite limited; several export orders for small lots, at a trifling reduction from the asking prices, have been returned unexecuted. English is quiet, and raw descriptions have been sold on lower terms than those generally prevailing. TIN: English is easier, and smelters rather complain of a lack of orders. Both Australian and Straits are about 1s. per cwt. cheaper than on this day last week; a tolerably fair business has been reported since the 23rd inst., and at the close the market was a trifle firmer. The Banca sale of 22,600 slabs, on the 28th inst., went off at an average of 48 35 s., which is about equal to 82½ 9d. laid down in London. Lead: Rather more doing, and it is difficult to purchase below top quotations, especially when prompt delivery is required. SPELTER can be bought at rather lower prices.

Messrs. Sanford and Bird.—COPPER: Chili bars have fallen to 78½, consequent upon the announcement of the charters for the first half of the month—2300 tons. Manufactured in very limited request. TIN: The market about 10s. per ton cheaper for Straits than last week. Australian is unchanged at 75½. The Banca sale in Holland on the 28th inst., went at equal to 82½ 15s., laid down here.—TIN PLATES: Rather more enquiry.—SHEET ZINC: Steady.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—IRON: Scotch pigs are 1s. 6d. lower, North Country, 1s., while for delivery to the close of the year quite 2s. additional has been conceded. For finished iron, excepting for sheets for galvanising purposes, the trade is still very dull, the reduction of 20s. on list iron at Quarter-day being quite ineffectual in stimulating demand. There is very much underselling amongst the second-class makers, and quotations are very wide, varying according to state of manufacturers' order-books.—COPPER: To effect sales considerable concessions have to be made, and as low as 78½ has been accepted for hundreds of tons of Chili bars this week, 20s. to 30s. more being paid for special brands. Amongst the late failures it is pretty generally believed a considerable line of copper was held for speculation. This copper, as well as other large individual holdings, is still kept off the market, with what object it is difficult to determine, the continued dullness of trade tending more to a gradual range of prices than the reverse. At any time large holdings in a few hands create extraordinary caution on the part of dealers, and with the present distrust which surrounds all mercantile affairs this caution is certainly not lessened.

The want of life in copper alone arises from the fear in the minds of consumers as well as dealers that at any time a great quantity of the metal may be thrown upon the market, making certain a drop of 5s. or even more in the price. No one will operate excepting to cover weekly wants, and speculators, owing to financial facilities being so much withdrawn, are entirely wanting. English select and tough is again cheaper, and some sorts of Australian; Wallaroo has, however, been advanced 30s.—the sale to France of a considerable quantity, though with a very distant delivery, seeming to justify this increase in its value. Wallaroo copper cannot, however, govern prices now, as even this sale will not reduce the Australian stock to last year's quantity; moreover, 5s. above the price of select will make a difference of 10s. in the price of the metal. The constant alteration in the relative values of the different descriptions of copper is greatly to the detriment of the trade, and especially so to the English smelters.—TIN: The Banca sale yesterday in Holland realised 48 35 s., equal to 82½ 10s. Straits have since been sold at 77½, and Australian at 74½ 10s., with a dull tone in the market.—SPELTER: The demand has slackened considerably. Foreign spelter is out of this market for the moment, English makers accepting such orders as offer at least 10s. below the price delivered of the commonest foreign brands.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—COPPER: On the 24th inst. charters for the first fortnight of this month were advised by cable as 2300 tons fine, 850 tons in ore and regulus, and 1450 tons bars and ingots, 650 tons of the latter being for the Continent. This, together with the heavy charters previously, makes upwards of 6500 tons in fine copper for a month. It is probable that this represents the market making certain a drop of 5s. or even more in the price. No one will operate excepting to cover weekly wants, and speculators, owing to financial facilities being so much withdrawn, are entirely wanting. English select and tough is again cheaper, and some sorts of Australian; Wallaroo has, however, been advanced 30s.—the sale to France of a considerable quantity, though with a very distant delivery, seeming to justify this increase in its value. Wallaroo copper cannot, however, govern prices now, as even this sale will not reduce the Australian stock to last year's quantity; moreover, 5s. above the price of select will make a difference of 10s. in the price of the metal. The constant alteration in the relative values of the different descriptions of copper is greatly to the detriment of the trade, and especially so to the English smelters.—TIN: The Banca sale yesterday in Holland realised 48 35 s., equal to 82½ 10s. Straits have since been sold at 77½, and Australian at 74½ 10s., with a dull tone in the market.—SPELTER: The demand has slackened considerably. Foreign spelter is out of this market for the moment, English makers accepting such orders as offer at least 10s. below the price delivered of the commonest foreign brands.

Mr. Murrant.—TIN: The Dutch sale took place on Wednesday, when about 700 tons brought an average price of 48 35 s., equal to about 82½ 15s. in London.—Straits: A further drop of about 20s. has taken place. No considerable demand has arisen at the reduced rate, and the article remains dull, with a downward tendency, all faith in it being apparently lost for the present. The week's sales consist of 200 tons Straits, and 120 tons Australian at 74s. to 78s. for Wals and for export, in every price. Copper: The feature of the week has been the rumoured sale of 2000 or 3000 tons of Wallaroo to the French Government. It is said at a trifling reduction from current rates; nothing definite as yet transpired respecting this transaction, if transaction it be, but something of the sort has been looked for, as it would of course be suicidal to allow the stock to accumulate indefinitely. The Chili charters from the West Coast for first half of July have been advised as 2300 tons, of which 650 tons are for the Continent, the remainder for England. The price of g.o.b.'s has receded nearly 2s. per ton during the week, and the market remains quiet at the present prices. The Board of Trade figures to end of June compare unfavourably with those of last year, the increase in imports being about 5000 tons, while the decrease in the exports is about 6000 tons, making a total of about 11,000 tons of pure metal available in excess of that for 1874. The analysis of these interesting figures for the first six months of the last four years is as follows:—Imports: 1872, 34,701 tons; 1873, 28,478 tons; 1874, 31,470 tons; 1875, 36,439 tons; average, 32,772 tons.—Exports: 1872, 23,389 tons; 1873, 29,958 tons; 1874, 33,049 tons; 1875, 26,763 tons; average, 28,283 tons. The above figures will tend to explain the caution which is exercised by all operators at the present moment. The transactions of the week were in Chili 500 tons g.o.b.'s., and named marks at 77½ 10s. to 79½ 10s. for cash and prompt. The importer has been asking 90½ 10s. for Wallaroo, but Australian is generally quiet.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell.—GOLD: The following amounts have come to hand since our last circular:—From New York, 315,000l.; from China, 115,500l.; total, 430,500l. With the exception of withdrawals of sovereigns from the bank to the extent of 95,000l. for the Brazil, there is no demand at present for export, and the bank has received 598,000l.—SILVER: The amounts lately received from the Pacific, 53,000l., and from New York, 68,400l., were sold at 55½ d. per oz.; the market is now firmer, and higher rates can be obtained. The P. and O. steamer leaving to-day takes 129,500 to India.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3472 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 16,950l. 6s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 114½ 7s.; average produce, 62½; average price per ton 44 17s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 231 tons 14 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. July 17. 2083 2116 19 0 67½ 25 5 6 15s. 4 1/2 216 18 0 July 18. 1415 114 15 0 63½ 5 0 0 14 11 3/4 74 15 0 July 19. 3472 114 7 0 65½ 4 17 6 14 7 3/4 73 3 0 Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 14 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been particularly quiet this week, and our quotations are, for the most part, merely nominal. The settlement of the fortnightly account was very easy, though one or two stocks were short for delivery.

Among mines dealt in since our last have been West Chiverton, Parys Mountain, Marke Valley, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Tincroft, Roman Gravels, South Condurrow, Van Consols, Pateley Bridge, and a few others.

At the Cornish Ticketing, on Thursday, the copper standard declined 1½ 15s. The quantity of ore sold was 3472 tons, realising 16,950l. 6s., or an average of 44 17s. 6d. per ton. Tin is very dull, though we do not hear of any fresh drop in the standard.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the fact that the lords of the Parys Mountain Mines, in consideration of the depressed state of mining, had remitted to the shareholders a large sum due for arrears of royalty, and had also reduced the dues for the future. And we would now plead with Cornish lords generally to take the same course into their consideration, and meet mining companies in a liberal spirit. It is absolutely necessary that costs should be reduced, and concessions on the part of the lords may lead to other reductions, and thus afford encouragement to go on with many concerns that must otherwise be suspended.

West Chiverton shares were firm after our last, then declined to 14, 15, and leave off better at 15 to 16. Tankerville shares have been in request at an advance to 11 1/2; the lode in Watson's shaft, now 5 fms. below the 152, is increasing in width, and the agent thinks it is on the top of another great and rich run of ore. Other points are without change, and he states that he never saw the mine, on the whole, in so good a position as it is now. Roman Gravels have been weaker at 11½ to 12; the sale of lead ores—200 tons—realised 2970l., or 14½ 17s. per ton. This is 4s. per ton more than last time, but the quantity is 30 tons less. The blends—30 tons—sold for 99l. The 95 end is worth 3 tons per fathom, and the 95 south 4 tons. The 80, south of Corfield's, has improved, and is worth 50l. per fathom. Ladywell, 3 to 3½; the 40 tons of lead ore realised 14½ per ton—560l. Bog, 8s. to 10s. Carn Brea, 31 to 33. Cathedral, 25s. to 30s.

Devon Great Consols, 2½ to 3; in the 145 east, at Wheal Emma, the lode is worth 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. At Dymond's winze, below the 145, the lode is worth 120l. per fm. In the 130 east the lode is worth 8 tons of copper ore per fm. In Castle's winze, below the 130, the lode is worth 12 tons of ore per fm. The sale of ore on Thursday (217 tons) realised 5187l. 4s. 6d. Wheel Crebor, 1½ to 2; the ore sold on Thursday (210 tons) realised, with carriage, 1067l., which, with the mundic (100 tons), at 14½, will leave a profit, and then a good credit balance at the meeting. At the North Levant meeting the accounts showed a small profit on the five months' working, and a debit balance of 223l. The costs were 2390l. Tin sold, 2404l. The agents hope to sell about 50 tons of tin for the next four months. At Cargoll meeting a call of 3s. per share was made. The accounts showed a credit balance of 250l. Dolcoath, 38 to 40; East Pool, 13 to 13½; East Van, 25s. to 30s.; Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½.

Hingston Down, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; the sale of ore this week—285 tons—realised 846l. 2s. 6d. without carriage. Marke Valley, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; the copper ore here—351 tons—sold on Thursday for 1324l. 16s. 6d. Old Treburget, 4s. to 5s.; Parys Mountain shares have been largely dealt in at 12s. to 14s.; Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; Penstruthal, 8s. to 10s.; Prince Patrick, 20s. to 25s.; Glaisdale, 12s. to 21s.; South Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½. South Caradon, 10s. to 110; the month's copper sold on Thursday, 496 tons, realised 3219l. 18s. 6d. The best parcel—62 tons—brought 13l. 10s. 6d. per ton. South Condurrow, 4½ to 4½; Tincroft, 18 to 19; Van, 24 to 26; Van Consols, 2 to 2½, and scarce for delivery. West Maria and Portescue, 4s. to 6s.; West Seton, 20 to 22½; West Tankerville, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 3 to 3½. St. Agnes Consols, 5½ to 5½; the 74 west is improving. Old Tincroft, 4½ to 4½; the lode in the 10 west is valued at 15l. per fathom. Pateley Bridge, 7 to 7½. Glyn, 1½ to 2; the productive part of Van lode, which traverses this set, is being sunk upon.

Great West Van, 10s. to 15s. Cathedral, 25s. to 30s.; the aggregate value of the points in operation on the copper lode is estimated at 100l. per fathom. New Rosewarne, 8 to 8½; the lode continues good for copper, and in easy ground. Plynlimmon, 6s. to 8s.; the rise in the new lode in the 12, under adit, is worth 7 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom: 40 tons were sold on the 24th, the produce of one month, at 14½ 3s. per ton (566l.), which gives, we understand a good profit. At the Levant meeting the accounts for four months showed a debit balance of 1245l., and a call of 7s. 6d. per share made. The costs were 4041l., the tin sales 2895l., and copper for sale 500l. For the next four months the agent hoped to raise 50 tons of tin and about 250l. worth of copper, which would leave a loss of about 200l. per month.

Chontales, 11s. to 13s.; Don Pedro North del Rey, 12s. to 14s.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 8½ to 8½; Emma, 1½ to 1½; Flagstaff, 1½ to 1½; Javali, 8s. to 9s.; Richmond, 12½ to 12½; Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 3½; New Zealand Kapanga, 1½ to 2½.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been somewhat less active, the fortnightly account, which was concluded yesterday (Friday), having checked fresh business. The exception has again been in favour of Lead Mines, which continue to be largely absorbed. Van, Roman Gravels, Pateley Bridge, Tankerville, West Chiverton, and a few others have been the principal shares dealt in, and considerable transactions have been recorded. Tin descriptions have been adversely affected by the results of the Banca sale.

In Silver Mines there has not been any special feature. Richmond Consolidated, 12½ to 12½; cablegram received: "Week's sale \$46,000." Doré bars to the value of \$27,000 were forwarded for sale last week. The bullion produce this season is \$518,000. The make of bullion since end of the last half-year (Feb. 28) is \$739,000. The produce of the refinery this season is \$326,000 in gold and silver, irrespective of refined lead. There is a slight advance this week in the bullion product of \$1000, but this still falls short of expectations. It appears from the more detailed reports recently received that the sickness among the men has not been the only cause for the deficiency in skilled labour. The announcement of a new promising discovery in the Blue Hills has created the usual excitement, and induced numbers to start for the locality. Many will doubtless return when they have tried their chance, but mean time their absence has caused delay and inconvenience to the old companies at Eureka. The drift started from the main Richmond hauling-shaft being in the hard limestone does not progress very rapidly, and until this is completed sinking on the great lode cannot be resumed owing to the bad ventilation, which will not be remedied till a current is produced through the last drift. The slope at back of the 500 ft. level is reported to be looking well, and turning out good ore. The new drift started in the old Lizette tunnel with the object of intersecting the new discovery of ore, is not yet much advanced, the rock being very hard. Satisfactory work is being done in the new ore body, which is being attached from the Eureka Consolidated boundary. A platform for windlass has been made, and a winze sunk 10 ft., making a total of 46 ft. in ore. The work has been commenced close to the footwall of the lode, and the characteristics appear to be identical with those in the older portions of the work, which show poor iron ore, carrying gold and silver next the footwall, the ore changing to carbonates rich in gold, silver, and lead as the hanging-wall is reached. As soon as sufficient depth is attained in the new winze, a cross-cut will be put in, and then something more definite will be known about the extent and value of the last discovery. Eberhardt and Aurora, 8½ to 8½; the run for the month is expected to be at least equal to that during June.

Flagstaff, 1½ to 1½; at the adjourned ordinary general meeting yesterday (Friday), after a long discussion the directors' report was adopted, but the accounts were merely received and not adopted on the ground that the figures contained therein were not sufficiently verified to admit of their being passed by the meeting. Considerable disappointment was expressed at Mr. Woodfield's recent report, which by no means bears out the very favourable anticipations which

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

REGULAR MINING REPORTS.—Some of the boards of management appear to overlook availing themselves of the benefit of the Journal as to the most desirable usage. The uncertainty that surrounds a shareholder's position when these are withheld is great, and is apt to create a suspicion that all is not as it should be. Perhaps this appeal may have its effect. 1. Instance Great Rake Lead Mine, Eclipse Gold and Silver Mine, Manx Lead Mine, Spon Lane Colliery, Bantay Bay Baryes Mine, and Trewavas Copper Mine.—**INVESTOR.**

SIR,—Does any subscriber know how the Manghold Head liquidation proceeds? One may be disposed to think it is a pity the liquidator cannot start the thing on a firmer basis than previously, and utilise the small proprietary as a nucleus to gather additional capital. The late management was, doubtless, very bad and wilful.—**SHAREHOLDER.**

STOPPING BOILER TUBES.—I read with much interest your description of the boiler tube stopper invented by Mr. W. Bosz, published in last week's Journal, and am sure that all practical men will appreciate its value. The fracture of a tube is by no means an unusual occurrence, and if the mischief can be remedied with an apparatus costing but a few shillings I think that it should be brought largely into use. There is one matter, however, of which I can see no mention. I should like to know whether when the apparatus has been taken out of the tube it can be used again at another time. It seems, too, that the appliance can only be used when the leakage is very slight, for he only very partially stops the tube whilst adjusting the apparatus, and during the time the escape of steam round the shield would be almost more inconvenient than in ordinary plugging. However, the invention is decidedly ingenious, and I shall certainly be inclined to recommend its use wherever tubular boilers are used.—**F. F.**

SOUTH CONDURROW.—You report me to have said at the last Condurrow meeting that the number of men at present on tutwork was 107. The number I specified was 107.—**H. J. MARSHALL.**

TITRIMETHOD.—“A. H.” (Redruth).—This is the method called in this country volumetric analysis. It is quite easy to make the assay in such a manner as to obtain the results in percentages; but that course is not usually followed, as the results are more quickly obtained otherwise, and the conversion can be almost instantaneously made by calculation. The best, indeed almost the only, book on the subject (for Boley and Paul's is not obtainable) is that of Mr. Sutton, of Norwich. It is published by Messrs. Churchill, and is rather expensive; there was a new edition a few years since.

INDICATOR DIAGRAMS.—Can any correspondent explain the method of judging of the value of an engine by the inspection of the indicator diagrams? When about to purchase an engine a few days since I was shown some diagrams to prove what a vast improvement certain alterations of detail had made in an engine. Those shown to me as “very bad” diagrams and as “beautiful” diagrams appeared to me so nearly similar that I should really like to know in what the beauty consists. What sort of treatise is there which will explain this matter? For my own part, the diagram proves no more the utility of an engine than a piece of music shown to a non-professional would prove the beauty of the melody recorded.—**C.**

DUTCH TILES.—I am desirous of ascertaining the addresses of one or two large makers of Dutch tiles, and wish to know whether they could be obtained (say) 9 in. square—plain white and plain red or plain green. What would be the price per square yard, equal quantities of each colour? Also, what is the price of terra cotta quarries, and where in the South of England are they manufactured? They would have to be delivered at Brighton, or, if by ship, at Shoreham. Is the allowance for breakage the same as for slates? If not they must be delivered free and undamaged in purchasers' carts.—**H. K. O.**

Received.—“W. P. J.” (Turin).—“J. W.” (Mold).—“Amicus” (Glasgow).—“Shareholder” (West Chiverton). We could not insert such a letter; it is not at all adapted for publication. “M. B.”—“W. A. R.”—“Slate.”—“Shareholder” (South Condurrow).—“O. J. R.”—“W. B.”—“H. M. T.”—“One who has Not Sold” (Richmond).—“Shareholder” (Bedford United).—“Amicus”—“N. E. W.”—“M. C.”—“J. R. O.”—E. Skewes.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON THE “MINING JOURNAL.”—In consequence of the new POSTAL CONVENTION, which came into operation on July 1, the postage of the Mining Journal to many countries will be reduced to one-fourth. Henceforth the subscription will be 11. 10s. 4d. per annum (39 frs.), postage included, for the following countries. The amount will, if desired, be collected at the subscriber's residence at the end of each year. The subscription continues until countermanded:—Austria, France, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Heligoland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Tunis, and the Canary Islands. Spain 11. 19s. (50 frs.).

AVIS IMPORTANT.—AUX ABONNÉS ÉTRANGERS DU “MINING JOURNAL.”—A cause de la nouvelle CONVENTION POSTALE il y aura, à partir du 1^{er} Juillet courant, une grande diminution du prix de l'abonnement du Mining Journal pour bien des pays dont le taux des postes est jusqu'ici bien élevé. A partir du 1^{er} Juillet le prix de l'abonnement sera de 59 frs., le port compris, pour l'Autriche, Belgique, France, Danemark et ses dépendances, l'Égypte, l'Allemagne, la Grèce, l'Italie, Hollande, Portugal et ses dépendances, Roumanie, Russie, Suède, la Suisse, la Turquie, l'Afrique septentrionale, etc. Le montant, si l'on le veut, sera touché à domicile, la fin de l'année. L'abonnement continuera sans avis contraire.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 31, 1875.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES ON PIT BANKS.

A good deal of important and interesting evidence has been taken during the last week or two by the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the operation of the Workshop and Factory Acts, of which Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Bart., is the chairman, and special attention appears to have been given with respect to the employment of women and young persons at pit banks. As females are only to be found working at mines in some two or three of our mining districts, the question as to their being allowed to do so or otherwise has been much discussed of late years, and opinions on the subject have been much divided. The Government Inspectors in the districts where such female labour is tolerated, as well as their owners, are favourable to the system being continued, whilst the men working at the same pits as the women, and the miners in all parts of the kingdom, are strongly opposed to it. The latter, supported by the outdoor public for years, have waged war against the employment of women at work which they affirm is not only degrading but too great a tax upon their physical powers. Whether from that or other reasons, for some time past there has been a gradual decrease in the number of females employed at our pits. Shropshire and the Wigan colliery districts appear to be those where women, clad in a most unwomanly garb, are principally to be seen working at the pit banks, and Mr. WYNNE, the Government Inspector of Mines, in his evidence given a few days ago before the Commission, said that such work was not objectionable for women, and it did not make them disorderly or untidy in their houses. He, therefore, deprecated any legislative interference with that description of labour, giving, amongst other reasons, that prohibiting female labour in Shropshire on the pit hills would have the effect of making ironstone considerably dearer than it was, because much higher wages would have to be given to men to do the same work. In opposition to this view, however, Mr. J. A. JONES, a Sub-Inspector of Factories, stated to the Commission that female work at mines was very hard, and worse than nail and chain making, for they had to lift weights, and were dressed almost in male attire, so that he had come to the conclusion that such labour was degrading in its results, and that women consequently ought to be debarred from working on the pit banks altogether. To some extent we go along with Mr. JONES, and although, like Mr. WYNNE, we do not wish for any legislative interference on the subject, yet we should like to see female labour at our pits entirely die out.

The question of the employment of women and girls at our mines we may say, was fully gone into by the Select Committee on Mines appointed by the House of Commons in 1866, when the evidence given was most conflicting, and as the subject has now been revived, a brief allusion to the evidence then given cannot but be acceptable. On that occasion Mr. DICKINSON, the Inspector of Mines for the Wigan and other of the Lancashire districts, gave it as his opinion that the women at the pits were as moral as any other class of workers, and he did not see any indecency in their dress or their manner; he, however, believed that ultimately they would be altogether withdrawn from the pits. Mr. GILROY, the manager of the Ince Hall Colliery, Wigan, in his evidence, stated that many of the women working at the pits had families that were looked after by old persons whilst the former were at work; and whilst admitting that the work they had to perform was hard, he considered it really a healthy occupation. He also said that if women were prohibited from such work it would have to be done by men, which would be

very much more expensive, and that the females at his pits, having been questioned individually, stated their preference for pit work to any other, and many of the men were opposed to any legislative interference on the subject. Directly opposite opinions, however, were enunciated by witnesses who were miners at pits where women were employed, as well as by others intimately acquainted with the Wigan district. One of them, PETER DICKINSON, a miner at Wigan, said there was more lewd language at the pits where women worked on the banks than in any other business where men and women worked together. The females he also saw were mostly the wives and daughters of miners, with some few widows; their attire was that of a man's, and in some cases it drowned all sense of decency between the males and females, they resembled one another so much. The women had breeches fastened round the waist; if wet, they put on a man's jacket, but in fine weather they had nothing over their shoulders, so that their dress was nearly the same as that worn by the women who formerly worked at the pit bottom. Another miner, named BAKENDALE, from the same district, gave evidence to much the same effect, adding that in his opinion it would be respectable for the women engaged at mines, and the country also, were the former prohibited from working at the pit banks, for there was no work so degrading. Mr. PICKARD, on being examined, spoke of the feelings of the women themselves on the subject, and said that many of them had expressed themselves to him in earnest terms that they would be most happy were a law passed prohibiting them from working on the pit hill. Some of the girls, he remarked, raised as much as 10 tons of stuff a day to go upon a railway by shovel or spade, so that the work was too heavy for them, whilst the pit hill was far more injurious to morals than a factory was. Further, he remarked, that the degradation in its social bearing was deplorable in the extreme, especially when the girls became colliers' wives.

Mr. E. JONES, manager, Lilleshall, described the work performed by the women to be drawing trams and taking the coal from the pit bank to the screens, and admitted that the additional expense of employing men to do the same work would be very great. So far as Scotland was concerned, Mr. MOORE, the Inspector, stated that in time no female whatever would be employed at the mines in that part of the kingdom. Such, we hope, will also be the case in all our mining districts, and we should like to see it hastened more than otherwise by the force of public opinion and the desire of the women now engaged at our mines. There can, in fact, be no two opinions as to the employment at pits, as at present, being degrading to women, and that the dress worn by them is most unwomanly. This, we believe, will be admitted by those who have visited some of the Lancashire districts and seen the women and girls returning from work in their male attire, and with faces black as coal dust can make them. In such a condition they cannot be expected to command that respect which those who work in factories and go to their occupation in the dress peculiar to their sex, and with clean and comely faces, really do.

But there is another side at which the question of the employment of female labour at pits cannot fail to interest those mineowners who do not employ other than male workers—the wages view. Mr. WYNNE and others have stated that one of the principal objects obtained by having females is that they work for considerably less than men would. This in itself is a decided advantage over other districts where only men and boys are allowed to do the drudgery peculiar to the top of a colliery or ironstone mine. But, at the same time, it appears to us most unfair towards the females, for, as Mr. J. STUART MILL puts it, “where the efficiency is equal, but the pay unequal, the only explanation that can be given is custom grounded on prejudice or on the present constitution of society.” In weaving and other similar employment women receive the same rate of remuneration as the men, and we do not see why, in common fairness, the same should not be the case with respect to mines, or, in fact, work of any description. Why a woman should not receive the same amount for a given quantity of work that a man would we cannot understand on any common-sense rule, and we should certainly like to hear the reason why Mr. WYNNE and others evidently think that the difference should exist.

Looking at the purely social aspect of the question, we fail to see how a wife and mother can fulfil the duties of those positions when she has to labour for many hours daily on a pit bank at work of a most trying and exhaustive character. No one, we believe, will object to seeing a woman entirely independent of man for obtaining her livelihood, but at the same time we should like to see her employed at such work as will not degrade or unsex her, and tend to destroy in her all that we have been wont to look upon with respect and affection. We are, therefore, glad to find that the number of females engaged at pitwork is fast decreasing, and hope that the time is not far distant when the mines of Lancashire and Shropshire, as well as some of those in Scotland, will be worked without them, the same as those in nearly every other part of the kingdom. Such a consummation, we believe, will be as gratifying to the women and girls now working at pit banks as it will be fair towards the great body of the mineowners, who have long since done away with all female labour in connection with the raising of minerals.

VARIED RESULTS OF ROTARY PUDDLERS.

There is no one concerned in the iron trade of this country but will feel personally interested in the efforts which ironmasters and mechanical engineers are making to secure a machine which will enable them to puddle iron with the minimum of manual labour. We know that there is machinery very partially in use in France and in Germany, and in Sweden, and not without some measure of success, which is founded upon what has been designated in familiar phrase as the “revolving soup plate method,” but they are the rotary puddlers of Danks and Crampton to which the ironmaking world is now directing its attention in seeking a means of almost annihilating manual labour in the puddling process. They are amongst the advanced men of their order who are investing capital and skill in their attempt to solve this very important industrial problem. It had been confidently expected that the enquiries into the Danks process by the Puddling Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute would have issued by this time in the very wide adoption of that particular machine. Why the very favourable report which that committee made did not occasion the Danks furnaces to be put up at numerous works our readers by this time know well. No ironmaster, however, who has thought it prudent not to do that which he had originally designed in this matter has failed to watch very closely all that has been effected with it by those of his fellows who had the courage to invest their capital in the apparatus. But if the expectation of the on-looker has been favourably excited one month it has been almost correspondingly depressed the next. In the hands of one firm the machinery has been a pronounced success—in the hands of another it has been a pronounced failure. And this has been so in respect alike of the experiments which have been made in both the United States and in our own country.

So far as our own country is concerned, it is well known that the chief experiments have been conducted in the Middlesbrough district and in North Staffordshire. In North Staffordshire the Danks furnaces have been worked so far to the satisfaction of Mr. Robert Heath, the proprietor of the Ravensdale Ironworks, that there the plant of six has been lately increased to ten, and the result has been to make that gentleman yet more satisfied with the outcome both as to economy and quality. Much less satisfactory has been the issue in the Middlesbrough district. There, in one or two instances, the Danks has been abandoned, and now we hear that Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. have intimated to their workpeople that they too intend to stop the Danks furnaces which they have had in operation. Similar conflicting information comes from the States. Whilst at certain forges there the principle has been for the present abandoned, at others the number of furnaces at work is being increased. Amongst the latest Transatlantic information upon this head is that which relates to what is being done with the Danks furnace by Messrs. Graff, Bennett, and Co., of Pittsburgh. In the hands of the manager of this concern (Mr. J. J. Williams) the method has worked so well that there is being accomplished at the Mill Vale Mill, at Pittsburgh, that which has been done at the Ravensdale Ironworks, in North Staffordshire. The six Danks rotary pud-

dlers, previously in operation at the Mill Vale Mill, are to be augmented to ten—four more being now in course of building. Both at Pittsburgh and in North Staffordshire the machinery has attained the effectiveness which it possesses, because of the manner in which it has been taken in hand with a view to its perfection by ironmasters, who though they are not perhaps better practical ironmakers, &c., are more skilful mechanics than Mr. Danks. Mr. Heath's manager, and also the manager at Graff, Bennett, and Co.'s place, appear to have had the utmost faith in the possibility of making the Danks rotary machine a serviceable and economical means of success which now and then appeared earlier in their operations. These impediments they believe they have pretty nearly overcome, and whilst managers go on with their improvements employers uphold their hands with the requisite funds. The result expressed himself satisfied with what is being done at his works, and Messrs. Graff, Bennett, and Co. are equally content. Mr. Heath points to the greater excellence of his plates when produced by the rotary puddler as compared with those made from the hand furnace; and Messrs. Graff, Bennett, and Co. illustrate the admirable quality of the iron which their rotary puddlers turn out by exhibiting a fine sheet-iron rolled from the muck or puddled bar of the rotary furnace without its having to be submitted to the other purifying operations hitherto held indispensable to the making of iron of so delicate a texture. Why these varied results are obtained in different districts we will not pretend to say; it is certainly noteworthy that the results have not been uniform, either in a favourable or in an unfavourable aspect.

Although certain ironmasters have felt themselves called upon to abandon the Danks, they have not yet given up all ideas of attaining by rotary puddling the objects at which they aim. At the meeting last week of the North of England Industrial Iron and Coal Company (Limited), Mr. H. G. Briggs, the Chairman, reminded the shareholders that 12 months ago the directors in their annual report recorded “the signal failure of the Danks patent puddling-furnace, as originally constructed, to yield the profitable results to be expected from the statements of the patentee.” That declaration by the board was, he said, much criticised at the time, and was commented upon as being rash and premature, but he claimed that subsequent events had substantiated the original assertion. The Chairman then went on to explain what, under the circumstances, the directors had done. He stated that “instead of wasting money for the directors had done, they had boldly taken the bull by the horns,” and had altered their mode of working to the system of heating by coal dust patented by Mr. Crampton. Mr. Briggs pointed to Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. having put their men under notice to stop the Danks machines as being confirmatory of the views expressed at an earlier date by the directors of the North of England Industrial Company, and he desired to use as a further illustration the circumstance that the Eremus Iron Company had introduced several alterations. The North of England Industrial Company had now five Crampton furnaces at work, and the board did not regret the change it had made from the Danks to the Crampton system, but they had not yet overcome all the difficulties incidental to mechanical puddling. Perhaps even the firms, both in this country and in America, who have been most successful with the Danks are hardly prepared to say that they have no difficulties yet to surmount; but it should be borne in mind that where the system has been abandoned, least would seem to have been done in deviating from the original plans. We are advocates of neither the Danks nor the Crampton furnace more than any other, but we are advocates of the puddling of iron with the least practicable amount of manual labour. A similar desire we believe influences the representatives of the Government of this country, who have the management of such matters at Woolwich, yet at Woolwich, where it has been longest in existence, only one Crampton furnace is in operation, while, as we have just shown, five have now been started by one company in the North of England. It is clear that the problem of rotary puddling has not yet been wholly solved. Meantime we notice with satisfaction that double puddling-furnaces partly worked by machinery are increasing. M. Dormoy, we observe, is erecting one of his furnaces at the Northfield Ironworks, Rotherham, and there are three at work at Tudhoe, near Ferry Hill. It has been before stated that Mr. Smith Casson is doing with a not altogether dissimilar furnace at the Round Oak Works, of the Earl of Dudley, and a double furnace worked with a tool actuated by machinery which has several points of excellence, is economical in its consumption of fuel, and turns out iron of a good quality, which is known as the Joe Pickles furnace, has just been got into operation at the works near to Stourport, of Messrs. E. P. and W. Baldwin, who speak of it very favourably.

IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED COAL.

The efforts made during the last quarter of a century to turn small coal into readily marketable fuel equal in value to that of the round coal from the same seam have been so numerous that it is frequently difficult to state in a few words wherein the novelty of each new process, as it is brought forward, consists; yet it is beyond question that whilst the large amount of success which has attended the development of many of the inventions satisfactorily demonstrates that the principle of agglomerating the coal dust before attempting to burn it is the correct one, the difficulties which have been encountered in reducing the principle to practice shows quite as clearly that modification of details is still necessary to arrive at perfection. Perhaps the most important point in connection with the solution of the problem is the choice of an agglomerating material, and in making this choice many circumstances have to be considered. The agglomerating material must be free from objectionable odour, and from the liability to give off deleterious vapours, or the resulting fuel will be alike valueless both for steam generating or domestic purposes; it must not possess less heating power than the original coal, nor leave more ash when burned, or the resulting fuel will only be saleable at a diminished price; and it must be cheap, or the fuel cannot be produced at a price which will enable it to compete successfully with the round coal in the market. It is these considerations which have practically limited the choice to pitch, tar, and farina; milk of lime, the other agglomerating material largely tested, although producing a hard and compact fuel, causing so large an addition to the percentage of ash that it has always been very quickly abandoned by inventors who have adopted it.

Both the pitch or tar—or, as it has been popularly designated, the bituminous—and the farina processes have given good results, but it has been very generally felt that both had their shortcomings, and it has now been found that a combination of these was alone required to secure the desired results. On Thursday the directors of the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY invited a number of engineers, scientific gentlemen, and others to inspect their works and witness the working of the process at their manufactory at Blythe-lane, Hammersmith, and the simplicity of the process and solidity of the manufactured fuel was acknowledged to be most gratifying. The managing director, under whose direct supervision the work was being carried on, explained that it was a fundamental part of his system to manufacture the fuel near the place of consumption, as the small coal could be carried at a merely nominal cost, and by consolidating it at its journey's end the maximum quantity of saleable fuel, all absolutely free from damage, is obtained. The bituminous portion of the agglomerating material, Stockholm pitch and tar, is thoroughly melted and combined with a small quantity of starch or farina, a little sulphate of lime, not enough to have any deleterious effect upon the fuel, being added to decompose the ammoniacal products in the bituminous matters, and thus deprive the manufactured fuel of any unpleasant smell. The proportions are—pitch, 90 lbs.; tar, 3 gallons; farina, 5 lbs.; sulphate of lime, 5 lbs. to the ton of coal consolidated, the coal used in this case being the screenings bought up at the railway coal depots around London. This liquid farinaceous bitumen is mixed with the small coal in the proportion of not more than 5 per cent., and the prepared coal is at once thrown into the hopper of the consolidating machinery—a simple Bodmer press, which turns out the finished bricks as fast as the barrowman can remove them. They undergo

no further treatment whatever, being at once wheeled off and stacked in the yard ready for delivery to the consumers, of which the company has no difficulty in finding a larger number than they can with their limited machinery supply.

The process has been so recently got to work that no systematic comparative experiments have yet been made, but from the result obtained at Woolwich; 992 lbs. of the fuel having evaporated 765 gallons of water, which would represent about 7½ lbs. of water evaporated per 1 lb. of fuel consumed, the consolidated coal would seem to be fully equal for the generation of steam to the average of steam coal offered in the market. Much still remains to be done in completing the works so as to adapt them for carrying on the amount of business that could readily be obtained, but no doubt was felt as to the practicability of the process and the facilities for introducing it on a large scale.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

This useful and energetic society completed its 20 years of existence last year, having been established in May, 1854, and it is gratifying to find that the volume of Transactions for 1874 gives the same evidence of constant progress which has been observable for several years past, the record of the year's proceedings embracing a large collection of really valuable papers upon a variety of subjects of especial interest to practical men. In societies of this class the amount of information brought together naturally increases with the number of members, and everyone connected with the Society of Engineers may feel proud that the president (Mr. M. Macgeorge), in inaugurating the twentieth anniversary, was enabled to announce that it has now "fairly taken its place as one of the scientific institutions of England," although it had "not altogether escaped those vicissitudes which frequently accompany growth. He trusted they might congratulate themselves on their present position, and anticipate increasing power and usefulness." He observed that it had been sometimes asked by engineers whom he had invited to join their society—"What is the use of it, and how can it benefit me?" and he explained that, though selfish questions were readily answered so as to show that even on the lower ground of personal advantage the benefits to be derived were great, not the least being the meeting of brother engineers, and acquiring from them a real practical knowledge of those branches of engineering in which one may not himself have been specially engaged.

The "Transactions" afford a ready means of ascertaining the character of the knowledge to be acquired by securing the membership of the society, and these embrace careful papers, with the resulting discussion—"On Recent Improvements in Tin-Dressing Machinery," by S. Herbert Cox; "On the Ventilation of Coal Mines," by Geo. G. André; "On Modern Systems of Generating Steam," by N. J. Suckling; "On Mechanical Puddling," by P. F. Nursey; "On the Action of Marine Worms, and the Remedies Applied in the Harbour of San Francisco," by John Blackburn; "On Tramway Rolling-Stock and Steam in connection therewith," by Chas. C. Cramp; and "On the Forms and Construction of Channels for the Conveyance of Sewage," by John Phillips. Each of these papers are really useful little treatises on the subjects of which they treat, being, as the President very properly suggested, "short, precise, clear, and pointed in their style, practical in their character, and forming rather tests for discussion than having any pretence to exhausting their subject." The report of the discussion (and it should be here mentioned that the reporting of the proceedings and editing of the volume has been very efficiently performed by Mr. Perry F. Nursey, the secretary) shows that a vast number of valuable practical observations were elicited, and that the papers and discussions together placed information at the disposal of the members which could scarcely have been hoped for from other sources. The volume, which is very amply illustrated, is one which should be carefully studied by every practical engineer, and one which will assuredly cause the number of the society's members to increase.

BLANZY MINES.—These important mines, situated at Montcemles-Mines, Saône et Loire, France, are mostly the property of Messrs. Jules Chagot and Co., of Paris. Professor Burat, of the Central School of Mines, is also interested in the undertaking. The underground works are under the direct management of M. Petitjean, assisted by a numerous staff of officers. The mechanical department is directed by M. Grallish. In May last arrangements were made between Messrs. Chagot and Mr. Darlington for the entire use of the Darlington borer at the Blanz Mines, and since that time the Darlington method of distributing the air by means of the piston and passages formed in the cylinder has been solely employed. The proprietors of the Blanz Mines also represent the Darlington borer for the whole of France, and construct the borers at their workshops at Montcemles-Mines. By mutual consent between the proprietors of the Blanz Mines and Mr. Darlington the borer is known in France as the "Darlington-Blanz Borer."

THE SUB-WEALDEN EXPLORATIONS.—Mr. Willet, writing on the Sub-Wealden Exploration, says that the work is temporarily arrested at 1672 ft. from increasing deposit from the sandy beds. The original problem was dependent upon the opinion of geologists that palaeozoic rocks would be found at a depth varying from 700 ft. to 1700 ft. So far, however, the strata are mesozoic, but the latest fossils give some indications of a palaeozoic rock. Much hope is, therefore, entertained of solving the problem.

MINERAL RAILWAY IN SHROPSHIRE.—The Snailbeach Company's railway has made a good start, and the works in course of construction for the line are already prominent objects from the Pontesbury and Minsterley Stations. It is understood that the line at present proposed will terminate about 3½ miles from Roman Gravel, to which, as also to the South Roman Gravel and Tankerville Mines the line may probably without much difficulty be extended if the shareholders in these mines take the same view of the advantage of a line up to their works that the Snailbeach Company have not been slow to perceive; nearly the whole of the intermediate level is in the hands of one landowner, Lord Tankerville, with the exception of the Marquis of Bath's land, through which it is understood the present line is not expected to extend, at most probably half-a-mile. Land has been taken for an ordinary gauge, but it is intended in the first instance to lay rails for the narrow gauge. The most distant mines, Pennerley and Bog, would probably be the greatest gainers by an extension of this line, which would be the commencement of a new era to the district.

EXPORT OF COAL.—The annual Parliamentary return, relating to the export of coal, shows Newcastle, as always, at the head of the list of ports of the United Kingdom from which our coals are shipped for foreign parts, but in this foreign trade Cardiff approaches it. In the year 1874 the quantity of coals, cinders, and patent fuel exported from Newcastle was 3,283,812 tons, and from Cardiff 3,011,765 tons; from all ports of Northumberland and Durham 5,852,631 tons, and from the ports of Wales 4,292,422 tons; the export from the whole of the United Kingdom reaching the large amount of 13,927,205 tons. The quantity of coals, cinders, and culm shipped not for foreign parts, but coastwards, from port to port of Great Britain, in 1874 was 8,609,224 tons, and in this traffic Cardiff loses its position, the shipment from that port being only 840,696 tons, but from Newcastle 2,255,414 tons, and the whole shipment from Welsh ports being but 2,278,780 tons, while the shipment from ports of Northumberland and Durham coastwards was 4,785,085 tons. Our shipments of coal to France and Germany constitute nearly one-third of our total export of coal to foreign countries and British possessions.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The movement of coal over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad amounted last year to 6,348,812 tons, as compared with 4,239,457 tons in 1869, 3,065,677 tons in 1864, 1,632,382 tons in 1859, 1,937,854 tons in 1854, and 814,462 tons in 1849. The gross revenue of last year amounted to 1,097,792 tons in 1849. This revenue \$8,920,914 was derived from the conveyance of coal. The Grant Locomotive Works are completing some locomotives for Russia. English rails are quoted at New York at \$45 to \$50 per ton gold; American rails have brought \$48 to \$50

per ton currency at the works. The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania to June 26 this year was 6,368,967 tons, against 8,808,291 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, showing a decrease this year this year of 2,440,324 tons. The production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania to June 26 this year was 1,516,737 tons, showing an increase this year of 76,196 tons. Preparations for mining coal are steadily progressing all through the anthracite regions, and at several places in the Schuylkill district active operations have recommenced. This is a satisfactory sequel to the great strike which afflicted the Pennsylvania coal trade earlier in the present year.

VALUATION OF LEAD MINES.—Mr. T. F. Hedley, of Sunderland, having been employed by the Newtown and Llanidloes Union Assessment Committee to value the lead mines in that Union, has printed his report and published it through Messrs. Shaw and Sons, of Fetter-lane. The mines had not previously been rated, and the 13th section of the Rating Act, 1874, provides that "Nothing in this Act shall apply to a mine of which the royalty or dues are for the time being wholly reserved in kind, or to the owner or occupier thereof." Mr. Hedley finds that the Van Mine is not rateable under the Rating Act, 1874, because "the dues are wholly reserved in kind," and proposes to assess the property under the statute of Elizabeth (which exempts all mines other than coal mines from the rate) at 8842.12s. 8d., and he thinks that of this 5849.12s. 8d. must be assessed on the lessors, and 2993. on the mine adventurers, whilst he shows that if the royalty were payable in money, and the mine rateable under the Rating Act, 1874, the rateable value would be but 5933.2s. 8d., equal to a difference (assuming the assessment under the Act of Elizabeth to be legal, which is exceedingly questionable) of 2909.10s. against the mine, which would deprive the shareholders of 4s. per share per annum dividend. All the lead mines in the Union appear to be similarly circumstanced.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 29.—There is no change worth reporting in the general condition of mining matters in the county. Everything is still, and naturally very depressed, and as a point of fact quotations for tin are considerably below the official standard; and those who sell black tin under present circumstances have to drive their own bargains, a game in which the buyers have decidedly the best of it. Very few people are likely to have the courage of Capt. Boyns, of Wheal Owles, who still continues to stock his tin. This process has paid him before, and we hope it may again, though we confess it seems rather doubtful; yet it is only fair to say, as possibly affording a bright spot in what is else so dreary, that several of our most experienced mine managers believe that matters will improve very shortly. Before that improvement comes, however, the chances are that the number of our tin mines will be very considerably reduced. One of the first concerns to succumb has been St. Just Amalgamated. At Botallack, which continues to look well, a number of hands have been discharged to reduce the outwork.

The china-clay recently discovered at Balleswidden, in the extreme west of Cornwall, is likely to turn out well, and if so will in some measure compensate for the depression in that district of mining proper. In the St. Austell district the arrangements for the formation of a Clayworker's Union continue to make headway, in spite of the opposition which has been shown in some quarters. It is very evident that the late attempt to reduce the wages was a very serious blunder, and is likely to leave evil consequences behind.

The annual show of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society, held at Truro, proved unprecedentedly successful. There were no tokens there of any depression in the county, and judging by the numbers who attended anyone might have been pardoned for thinking that the county was never in a more flourishing state. The judge of implements awarded a medal to Marsden's stone breaker and ore crusher, which was shown in operation.

The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art has held its annual meeting this week at Torrington, under the presidency of Mr. R. J. King. Among the papers read were two on the "Economic Geology of Devon," by Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., and Mr. Appleton, F.I.B.A., and one on the "Anthracite Beds of the North of Devon," by Mr. Townsend Hall, F.G.S. Mr. Worth took a general survey of the whole subject of the economic geology of the county, and dealt at some length on the enormous amount of water power wasted both in Devon and Cornwall. Mr. Appleton dealt chiefly with building stones and their congeners. Mr. Hall gave a full account of the anthracite beds of North Devon, which are now only worked for the manufacture of paint.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 29.—Very little alteration has taken place in the condition of the Iron and Coal Trades of Derbyshire during the last week. The former keeps up very well, considering the state of affairs in nearly all other iron-making districts, and there does not appear to have been any falling off in the make of pig iron, or even in the manufactured article. Some of the leading foundries have considerable orders in hand for pipes and other castings. Malleable iron goods are also in very fair request, and the Bessemer establishment at Dronfield has been doing a very good business in rails. House coal is still in but moderate demand, so that at several collieries the men are not working much more than half-time, although prices are what may be truly called remarkably low. Less is being sent to London from several districts, and the consumption is very little, if any, in excess of what it was this time two years, when coal was about 8s. per ton higher than it now is. This shows that consumption does not keep pace with the increase of population. Steam coal has improved of late, especially for shipment. The question of a reduction of wages is now being seriously entertained, and at some places the men have accepted the terms proposed by the employers. The Shirland Colliery, Alfreton, may now be said to be the property of the Miners' Association, for although there are certain formalities to be gone through before actual possession is taken, it is understood that the sum of 35,000l., one-half of the actual purchase money, has been paid, whilst the remainder is to be paid by instalments running over 21 years, interest being charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. On Monday there was a meeting of the North Derbyshire and South Yorkshire colliery owners, at the offices in Sheffield, for the purpose of considering the wages question. The meeting was adjourned for a week. When the last reduction took place, in April, it was agreed that there should be no further reduction for four months, which period will expire in about three weeks. Then there is very little doubt but what a reduction will be proposed and accepted, for the men and their leaders are well acquainted with the present state of the trade, and also with the fact that the members of the Miners' Association of the two districts have been much better paid of late than the miners in any part of the kingdom. This, of course, has been so much loss to the masters.

The Sheffield manufacturers, with few exceptions, still complain of slackness, and the low prices at which orders are offered to them. Heavy plates have kept the mills well going, but those rolling Bessemer rails are by no means active, but there is sufficient to keep them on full time. The engine works are doing a good business, several locomotives being in hand for narrow-gauge lines in South America. Fine malleable castings are being extensively produced by the leading firm long noted for the exquisite character of their castings. In South Yorkshire the house coal trade is still particularly quiet, and stacks are to be seen on a good many of the pit hills, which ensures a considerable loss from exposure and other causes. Owing to the recent reduction in the price of steam coal from 12s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per ton it moves off more freely, especially for exportation from the Humber ports. At several collieries in the district around Barnsley matters are in a very unsettled state. The men at the Rosa and Old Mill Pits are still out, no agreement having been come to with respect to the wages to be paid for certain descriptions of work. At the Nos. 1 and 2 pits at Darton, belonging to Thorpe's North Gawber Colliery, the men have been under notice, which expires on Saturday, when the number of persons at present idle will be increased by between 200 and 300 more. At the colliery being sunk at Worsborough, near Barnsley, to the Silkstone

coal, by the Barrow Hematite Company, a number of the sinkers have received notice to leave, as it is not intended for some time to proceed with the sinking of more than one shaft, instead of the two. At several collieries it may also be said the colliers are still on short time.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

July 29.—There is no change to report in the position of our Coal and Iron Trades. In the former stocks are accumulating, and list prices are by no means adhered to. In iron there are very few transactions, and these only to cover immediate requirements. The Salt Trade is in an exceedingly good condition, and the shipments for this month will, probably, be heavier than for some years past. The transactions for the past half-year have been more extensive than in any similar period since 1871, which will be remembered as an exceptionally prosperous year. Prices may be quoted as follows:—Common, 9s.; butter, 11s.; stoved, 13s.—less 2½ per cent. at the works. There are being opened out in Lancashire, in connection with the iron trade, works which will introduce the manufacture of spiegeleisen on an extensive scale. Already one iron company is producing spiegeleisen showing a percentage of manganese varying from 12 to 18.

On Wednesday the summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers opened at Manchester, Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., the president, in the chair.—[The proceedings of the meeting are given in the Supplement to this week's Journal.]

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 29.—The Coal Trade is very quiet, and stocks are accumulating at many of the works. The continued dullness in the iron trade has had a bad effect upon the coke trade, and the make is to be reduced considerably. Messrs. Straker and Love, the largest coke makers in Durham, have given notice to nearly 500 men that they will not require them after the end of the present week. The demand for house coal has improved a little; a fair business has also been done in steam coal lately, but the demand for manufacturing coal is much weaker, and prices are falling. The annual return relating to the export of coal shows that Newcastle is at the head of the list of ports of the United Kingdom, the exports having been 3,282,812 tons, and from Cardiff 3,011,765 tons. From all the ports of Northumberland and Durham the exports were 5,852,631 tons, being nearly one-half the entire exports from the kingdom, the total being 13,927,205 tons; Newcastle also shipped coastwise in the year 1874, 2,255,414 tons, and the whole shipments from Northumberland and Durham coastwise were 4,785,085 tons.

The quarterly meeting of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund was held, on Saturday, at Newcastle. Mr. J. Howie, of Hunwick, was elected chairman. The secretary (Mr. Blyth) stated that the number of members are still rapidly increasing; 4000 had entered during the quarter, making 54,000 members in all. The contributions from members now amount to 7500l. per quarter, equal to an income of 30,000l. per annum. The funds afford relief to 1150 persons, comprising widows, children, disabled and aged miners. The owners and managers of collieries continue to give them assistance and support. The committee received a deputation from the Cleveland miners, consisting of John Scott and others. They desired to be admitted members of the Fund. After hearing the statement of the deputation, a sub-committee was appointed to compare the liabilities of the Cleveland miners to accidents, as compared with the same liabilities of the Durham and Northumberland miners.

There was a good attendance at Middlesbrough on Tuesday. The tone of the trade was very quiet, and few sales were made. Shipments to foreign ports have been on a good scale, but the demand by rail and coastwise is very moderate. Sales are made at 49s. per ton for No. 3, and No. 1 about 55s. There is no improvement in the finished iron trade—that is, for rails and bars. The demand for ship plates, bridge work, girders, &c., continues good. It is hardly possible that iron can go any lower. Furnaces will be blown out. The prices of finished iron are unaltered—rails, 7l. 2s. 6d.; common bars, 7l. 15s.; puddled bars, 5l.; ship plates, 8l. 10s. to 8l. 12s. 6d. At the annual meeting of the North of England Industrial Coal and Iron Company, held a few days ago, a promising statement was made with reference to mechanical puddling by a combination of the Danks and Crampton process. Coal and coke tending downwards in price.

PEAT FUEL.—The Cleveland Institution of Engineers have made an excursion to the peat works of the London Lead Mining Company at Middleton-Teesdale. This company was among the first to adopt the patent peat compressing machine of Messrs. Clayton, Son, and Howlett, of Manchester, and it has now been at work with unvarying success for a considerable time. The compressed peat is supplied to the miners and other employees of the company instead of coal, for which it forms an excellent substitute, and it is also adopted in the manufacture of gas at their smelting works above Middleton. It is interesting to note that practical men have pronounced the gas to be second to none, except oil gas, in illuminating power. The quantity of gas made from a ton of peat has been roughly calculated at from 6000 to 8000 cubic feet, and it is asserted that from the very few impurities which peat contains, its gas has a decided advantage over gas made from coal. The cost of manufacturing peat fuel is not more than 6s. 6d. per ton, and where it is produced in larger quantities the cost is considerably less. The members of the Cleveland Institute of Engineers cannot fail to be interested in a branch of manufacture which, in its present form, is not only of comparatively recent origin, but for which it is claimed that sooner or later it will make encroachments upon the great ally of the iron trade—the manufacture of coke, on the ground that peat fuel is more pure and, therefore, better adapted for metallurgical purposes than any other.—[Full particulars of this excursion will be found in another column.]

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

July 28.—Although, in considering the present position of the Coal Trade in this district, it must be admitted that prices have fallen to a very low ebb compared with what they were a few months ago, still the trade is undoubtedly the most extensive and profitable at the present time. For a time at least, if not as a permanent thing, the coal trade is becoming the leading staple of the district. Although a brisk demand prevails, the prices realised by the owners do not leave much of a balance in their favour, after deducting the cost of the output. The proprietors are doing their utmost to make up for lost time—a fact not much to be wondered at, and complaints are prevalent that the pits cannot work full time. The output exceeds greatly what it would be in the ordinary course of affairs. Coal is not required to any extent in the ironworks, and ironmasters, with a view to recoup themselves for the stagnation of their trade, are supplying the market with large quantities of coal, and it must be remembered that many of the leading ironmasters are the possessors of magnificent pits in the two counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and have facilities for bringing to the surface very large outputs. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they are preparing to increase the supply to a large extent. Necessarily, then, the supply exceeds the demand, though the latter is exceedingly large, therefore it can be readily seen, while considerable activity is the order of the day in some instances, in others complaints might prevail. There is little further alteration to be noted in quotations.

The rate of dividend declared by the Bilson and Cramp Meadow Colliery Company is 10 per cent. per annum for the last half-year. Moreover, the satisfactory announcement is made by the directors that this dividend is more than warranted by the net profits shown at the end of the half-year, and this notwithstanding the fact that the collieries were condemned to enforced idleness for several weeks during the strike which prevailed. Another announcement of a pleasing nature is made—that the wages question has been arranged on a fair and equitable basis. An understanding is said to exist between employers and employed that the price for coal-cutting shall be 1s. 10d. per ton when the selling price is 14s., and that concurrently with every shilling rise in the selling price a further sum of 2d. per ton shall be paid to cutters. It is also provided that the 1s. 10d. mentioned as the price for cutting shall not be reduced below that sum, nor shall the selling price be advanced above 20s. Under these circumstances a recurrence of the late lamentable state of affairs may be said to be prevented. The Bilson and Cramp Meadow Colliery Company, which has proved so highly successful an undertaking, was launched two years ago by Mr. H. Russell Evans, of London and Newport.

As will be inferred from the remarks made above, no improvement

can be noted in the iron trade, and, if anything, less activity prevails, and prices must be reported as weaker.

The question of children working half-time came before the Royal Commission of the Factory and Workshops Act at Newport, when it was stated that the number so employed was very small in manufacturing districts, the provision being found impracticable at ironworks and collieries.

The same dull state of things still characterises the Tin-Plate Trade, and the prospect of improvement is very remote, while the make is limited.

The proprietor of the Haford and Tylococh Collieries, Rhonda Valley, Mr. Thomas Jones, and his manager, John Williams, have recently been fined 40s. each by the stipendiary magistrate at Pontypridd for not providing proper means of communication in one of their shafts. Mr. Wales, Government Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Galloway, Assistant Inspector, proved the non-compliance of the defendants with the law.

STRIKING THE STEAM COAL IN THE GREAT WESTERN COLLIERY.—For some time the company owning the Great Western Colliery has expended a large sum of money in sinking two pits in search of the steam coal seams, and the fact that 25,000 ft. has been absorbed in surface works affords an indication of the magnitude of the operations that are contemplated. The crown of the 5 ft. 10 in. seam was struck on Wednesday, and by Thursday its thickness was ascertained. The coal, it is said, possesses great heating power, and is pretty free from gas, while during the sinking comparatively little water was met with. The depth of the coal which was struck in the upcast shaft is about 360 yards. In the downcast the men are within 10 yards of that distance. The company intend sinking to the 4 ft. seam, which it is hoped will be reached by the end of the year. This will add some 60 to 100 yards to the existing depth. The deepest pit in the valley is the Dinas pit, which is 420 yards down. The Great Western pit, however, will be deeper than this, and will thus be the deepest pit in the Rhonda Valley. With the assistance of a pair of 40 horse power horizontal engines Mr. Thomas Harrison, the manager, expects to raise 1000 tons of coal every day.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 29.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire continues to exhibit alike in the pig and the finished departments a decided lack of vigour, notwithstanding that buyers now fully recognise the impracticability of any further concession being made at present in the rate of wages. Pig-iron is selling at 21.17s. 6d. to 31.5s. per ton for common cinder, and 41.10s. to 41.15s. per ton for best native all-mine. A fair quality of pig, mixed cinder and mine, is selling at 41.5s. per ton. Foundry pigs continue to command a much steadier enquiry than forge, and prices are, on the whole, much better supported. Messrs. Firmstone are, it is said, about to put three of their furnaces out of blast, which will reduce the total no-blowing in the district to 77. In the finished iron trade the only demand of importance is for sheets, and even this begins to show a falling off in activity. Common (unmarked) bars are selling at 81.5s. per ton; and branded bars are steady, at 101. to 101.12s. 6d. per ton, the rates for hoops, rods, plates, sheets, and other descriptions of finished iron being in the usual proportion to these prices. Galvanised roofing sheets are in much improved enquiry since the recent reduction in quotations, although there is nothing like the buoyancy in demand which we were able to report a few months ago.

The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire is quiet, but, on the whole, there is rather more doing than last reported, and prices for the better qualities are very fairly sustained. Cannock Chase best "deep" coal is very firm, at 14s. per ton.

The Cannock and Wimblebury Colliery Company will commence winding at the new sinking near Hedgesford early in the winter season. The coal seams proved on this compact little estate are of splendid quality.

The following are included in to-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange:—Sandwell Park Colliery (10 paid), 31½; Cannock and Huntington Colliery, 1½ prem.; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 5½; Chillington Iron, 5½; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 5 dis.; Spon Lane Colliery, ½ prem.; and Staffordshire Wheel and Axle, 2½ prem. The tone of the market is steady, and in addition to a steady trade in local stocks, considerable business is doing for bona fide investment in Anglo-American Telegraph, and Metropolitan District, Chatham and Dover, and other low-priced railway stocks which give promise of steady and substantial improvement.

The Dudley Institute of Mining Engineers have this week been on a visit to the mines and ironworks of North Staffordshire, where they have been most cordially welcomed and sumptuously entertained by the Duke of Sutherland and the Chatterley Iron Company, whose mines and works constituted the principal attraction. [A full account of the proceedings appear in the Supplement to this day's Journal.]

The North Staffordshire iron trade does not show much improvement, and the ordinary course of business is being just now considerably interrupted by a series of local holidays usual at this season of the year. Prices are unsettled, and a good deal of underselling is prevalent. The current shipments to the United States are of no importance. The markets for coal and ironstone are flat, and without improvement.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.—The general meeting of shareholders was held, at their offices in Wolverhampton, on Tuesday. Mr. H. Perks presided; and there were also present Messrs. H. H. Fowler, R. Perks, J. Perks, John Hartley, B. Savage, Merriman, J. B. Underhill, B. Hicklin, H. Ward, G. Ward, S. Loveridge, J. Cooper, and Tottley. The report, presented and adopted, was as follows:—The profits of the last half-year amounted to 5537. 1s. 1d., and the accounts have been duly audited by the auditors, who certify that they are correct. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. (less income tax) on preference shares, and a dividend of 10 per cent. (free of income tax) on the ordinary shares. If the dividend is approved it will be paid, as usual, at the close of the meeting. After deducting from the reserve fund 1125. 5s. 4d., which will be required to complete the dividend, that fund will stand at 7211. 19s. 3d.; 119 wagons have been completely paid for during the past half-year, and become the property of the lessees; 619 wagons have been purchased, and leased to various companies and firms during the same period, being the largest number purchased by the company in a similar time since its formation. There seems every prospect that the business of the company will extend in the future; but the rates for leasing wagons are not so favourable as they were formerly, and, therefore, an increased business is necessary to procure the same result as in the past. Your directors assure you that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to promote continued prosperity. The dividend having been formally made payable, the Chairman, the directors, the secretary, and the auditors were all thanked for their services. The acknowledgment of the complimentary votes ended the meeting.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week the market has again been quiet; the reduction, however, in the Bank rate to 2½ per cent. to-day will, it is expected, help to make business brisker. In shares of iron and coal concerns the movements have all been to lower prices, the only improvement being in Marbella, which have risen 2s. per share. The reductions comprise:—½ on Benhar (all paid), ½ on Bolckow Vaughan A. 2s. on Monkland ordinary, ½ on ditto 7 per cent. guaranteed preference, and 1s. on Omoa and Cleland. Bolckow Vaughan B shares (30s. all paid) are 4½ to 45. Glasgow Port Washington shares of 10s. each are now fully paid up, the last call of 2s. per share being made payable on Aug. 16; they are 3s. lower on balance for the week. South Cleveland Ironworks (in liquidation) are 2½ to 3½. United Bituminous Collieries, ½ to 1. In shares of copper concerns there have been some important fluctuations. Rio Tinto having improved 1½ per share, while Tharsis have, at 21½, declined no less than 2; also as 20½ was, however, touched this forenoon, so a rally appears now to be likely. The new shares, at 14½, also mark a fall of 1½. Cape is ½ better; but Canadian Pyrites and Huntington are each 1s. lower per share, but better prices may be looked for in these shortly. Gunnislake (Clitters) remain at 1½ to 1½. Marke Valley is 1½ to 1½, with a demand springing up of a good character. East Caradon is ½ to 1, and cheap. Elgar, Snowbrook, and South Roskear shares have all been offered, but no buyers. The following four cheap shares may be called attention to; it is quite difficult to see how they can go any lower:—Drake Walls (6s. paid), offering at 5s.; Dunley Wheel Phoenix (2s. paid), quoted 2s. to 4s.; Prince of Wales (26s. 6d. paid), quoted 2s. to 4s.; and West Maria and Fortescue (90s. 6d. paid), quoted 4s. to 8s. In shares of gold and silver mines prices are generally lower, the chief fall being ½ on Flagstaff and 1 on Richmond. Javali is offered a little lower, but seems cheap enough now. Colorado Terrible has been firm at 3 to 3½, and seems to be the cheapest share in this market at present. In miscellaneous the principal movement has been a fall of ½ in

Scottish Wagon (all paid) shares, owing to the disappearance of the secretary. The new (4s. paid) shares are quoted the same, at 90s., but have not been dealt in. An interesting report on the Conglog Slate and Slab Company is given elsewhere. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:—

On THURSDAY last a moderate business was done. Benhar (all paid) done at 10½. Colorado Terrible 2½ to 3½. Emma done at 38s., closing 38s. 6d. to 40s. Huntington, 41s. to 42s. Marbella done at 38s., closing 38s. 6d. to 40s. Monkland ordinary lower at 54s. to 55s. Omoa and Cleland also lower at 47s. 6d. to 49s. Richmond Consols better at 13½ to 13½. Rio Tinto firm at 7½ to 7½; owing to the announcement by telegraph of the railway being completed. South Cleveland Ironworks, 2½ to 3½. Tharsis done at 23½, closing 23½ to 23½; new shares lower at 15½ to 15½. Young's Paraffin, 5½ to 5½. Scottish Wagon (all paid) flat at 12½ to 12½; the secretary of this company is missing.

On FRIDAY rather more business was done. Benhar (all paid) again changed hands 10½. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 38s., closing 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 3½. Ebbw Vale done at 17, closing 17 to 17½. Emma, 38s. to 39s. Glasgow Caradon original done at 25s. 6d. Flagstaff done at 1½, closing 1½ to 1½. Gunnislake (Clitters), 1½ to 1½. Huntington done at 41s., closing 41s. to 42s. Marbella done at 38s. 6d. and 34s., closing 38s. to 38s. Marke Valley, 1½ to 1½. Monkland ordinary again lower at 53s. to 54s. Omoa and Cleland, 45 to 49s. Panulicillo, 1 to 1½. Richmond, 13½ to 13½. Tharsis done from 23 9-16ths to 23½, closing 23½ to 23½. West Maria and Fortescue, 4s. to 8s.

On MONDAY a fair business was done. Benhar (all paid) done at 10½, closing 10½ to 10½; new (5s. paid) shares done at 45½, closing 45½ to 51½. Canadian Copper Pyrites, 38s. 6d. to 39s. Cape Copper, 34 to 35; Emma, 38s. to 39s. Glasgow Port Washington shares are now dealt in, with 10s. paid; transactions took place at 61s. and 62s., closing 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. Huntington done at 40s. 6d. and 41s., closing at these prices. Marbella done at 38s., closing 38s. to 38s. Monkland ordinary, 52s. to 54s. Panulicillo, ¾ to 1½. Richmond flat at 12 to 12½. Scottish Australian higher at 14½ to 14½. Tharsis opened at 23½, but declined to 23, closing 23½ to 21; new shares also declined, being done at 18 and 14½, closing 14½ to 14½. Young's Paraffin, 5½ to 5½. Scottish Wagon (all paid) done at 12½.

CONGLOG SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).—The following, showing the progress made at the company's quarry, is from a short report made by the managing director:—"The tramway, nearly one mile in length, has been completed from this quarry to the Cwmorthin quarry, in connection with the Festinog Railway, to Portmadoc, which will enable all the machinery and materials to be conveyed to the works at a small expense. The line is well constructed and in good working order. At the junction with the Cwmorthin tramway an incline has been constructed 160 yards long, with a double line of rails, drum house built, winding drum, and wire ropes fixed, also gates, fences, bridges, &c., erected, &c., required by the agreement with the Cwmorthin Company. A wheel-pit has been built and a water wheel 32 ft. in diameter by 4 ft. breast erected, which will be of sufficient power to work 24 sawing and planing tables. An incline 110 yards long, connecting the several galleries with the machine house, has been laid down, with a double line of rails, drum house erected, drum and steel wire ropes fixed, and all in good working order. One machine-house, 250 ft. in length by 42 ft. wide, will be completed by Aug. 1; and a second building of similar dimensions will be erected this summer. The whole of the machinery contracted for will be delivered at the quarry and ready for use by the month of August. There is already sufficient slate to roof our own buildings; and although the rock used for this purpose was not 12 yards from the surface, the quality of the slate is all that could be desired. I am informed that no other quarry in the locality ever produced such slate at this shallow depth. The deeper tunnels are being pushed on as rapidly as possible. The slate improves every yard driven. The longest tunnel is now 170 yards into the slate bed, which still holds as good as ever, proving the unusual value of our property, as most slate beds in the locality are only from 50 to 60 yards thick. I am better satisfied than ever as to the future success of our undertaking."

On TUESDAY (being contango-day) the business done was, as usual, limited. Benhar, all paid, 10 15-16ths to 10½; new (5s. paid) shares, 5 to 5½. Cape Copper lower, at 33½ to 34½. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 39s., 41s., and 40s. 6d., closing 41s. to 42s. Bolckow Vaughan, A. 50 to 50½. Emma done at 38s. and 38s. 6d., closing 38s. to 38s. Flagstaff, 1 to 1½. Huntington done at 40s. 6d., closing 40s. to 41s. Marke Valley, 1½ to 1½. Marbella, 38s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. Monkland 7 per cent. guaranteed preference lower, at 6 to 6½. Prince of Wales, 2s. to 2s. 6d. Rio Tinto, 7½ to 7½. Richmond done at 12 15-16ths, closing 12½ to 12½; this week's run is announced by telegraph from mine at 46,000, which, it will be noticed, is \$1000 better than the previous week, and, therefore, considered satisfactory. Scottish Australian, 1½ to 1½. South Roskear offered at 6, but no bid made. Tharsis done at 23 and 23½, closing 23½ to 23½; new shares done from 14½ to 14½, closing 14½ to 14½. The following were the rates of continuation current to day:—Contango: 2d. on C.O. Pyrites, 2d., 2½d., 3d., and 2½d. on Emma; 1½d. on Glasgow Caradon; 3d., 3½d., and 4d. on Huntington; 3d. on Marbella; 2d. on Monkland ordinary; 1s. on Richmond; 1s., 1s. 15d., and 1s. on Tharsis; 9d. on Tharsis new. Bankers' Gold: 2s. 6d. preferred, 5½; Powell's Llanwilt Colliery, 3; Scottish Australian Mining, new shares, 5 15-16ths; South Cleveland Ironworks, 3; Ulverston Mining, 10½; West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 9½; Copper, Lead, Tin, &c., Companies: Almaden and Tiro, 13 15-16ths; Benschberg Lead, 3½; Bowden Hill Gannexes, 5½; Copiapo Mining, 3½; Court Grange Lead, 3½; Drake Walls, 3½; Great Laxey, 14; Gunnislake (Clitters), 1½; I.X.L., 3; Lady Constance Lead, 1; New Consols, 2½; New Quebrada, 4; North Hendre Lead, 3 to 4; Plynlimmon Lead, 1 15-16ths; South Roskear, 6½; West Eggar, 1½; West Maria and Fortescue, 4½; Whistler's Hutcheson, 5½; York Peninsula, 12 15-16ths; 12 15-16ths; new shares, 14½ to 14½, closing 14½ to 14½. York Peninsula ordinary, 1½ to 1½. West Maria and Fortescue, 4 to 5. Scottish Wagon, all paid, done at 12, being ½ lower.

The following are this week's prices of some stocks, shares, &c., occasionally dealt in on this market, but not quoted (with few exceptions) on any of the Scotch Stock Exchanges:—Iron, Steel, and Coal Companies: Andrew Knowles and Sons, 23½; Britannia Ironworks, 10; Cardiff and Swansea Steam Coal, 3½; Chapel House Colliery, 3½ to 4½; Great Western Colliery, 9; Lehigh and Wilkes Barre 6 per cent. first mortgage, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New Jersey (U.S.), 89½; Llynvi, Tondol, and Ogmore Coal and Iron, 26; Mynydd Iron Ore, 2; Newport and Abercrombie Colliery, 3; New Sharncliffe Colliery, 6½; Powell's Llanwilt Colliery, 3; Scottish Australian Mining, new shares, 5 15-16ths; South Cleveland Ironworks, 3; Ulverston Mining, 10½; West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 9½; Copper, Lead, Tin, &c., Companies: Almaden and Tiro, 13 15-16ths; Benschberg Lead, 3½; Bowden Hill Gannexes, 5½; Copiapo Mining, 3½; Court Grange Lead, 3½; Drake Walls, 3½; Great Laxey, 14; Gunnislake (Clitters), 1½; I.X.L., 3; Lady Constance Lead, 1; New Consols, 2½; New Quebrada, 4; North Hendre Lead, 3 to 4; Plynlimmon Lead, 1 15-16ths; South Roskear, 6½; West Eggar, 1½; West Maria and Fortescue, 4½; Whistler's Hutcheson, 5½; York Peninsula, 12 15-16ths; 12 15-16ths; new shares, 14½ to 14½, closing 14½ to 14½. York Peninsula ordinary, 1½ to 1½. West Maria and Fortescue, 4 to 5. Scottish Wagon, all paid, done at 12, being ½ lower.

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COAL, IRON, STEEL.			
Amount of share.	Amount paid up.	Name.	Latest price.
210	6	Arncliffe Coal (Limited)	6½
10	10	Beulah Coal (Limited)	10½
10	5	Ditto	6½
10	35	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	A.
10	10	Calmar Gas Coal (Limited)	8 9-16ths
10	10	Chillington Iron (Limited)	17½
32	20	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)	5½
10	4	Fife Coal (Limited)	4
10	10	Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited)	62s.
10	10	Ditto All paid	3½
10	10	Lochore and Caplehead (Limited)	6½
10	10	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	4½
10	10	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	52s.
10	10	Ditto 7 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	6½
100	100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau Ironworks pref. (Limited)	44½
10	4	Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	49s.
1	1	Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	1½
50	50	Shotts Iron	72
10	6	Ditto New, issued at 2½ premium	7½
COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.			
10	7	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	30s.
10	10	Ditto All paid	6½
10	7	Cape Copper (Limited)	34½
2	2	Dunley Wheel Phoenix Tin (Limited)	3s.
1	1	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	26s. 6d.
1	15s.	Ditto New	19s.
10	9	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	41s.
25s.	23s.	Kapunda Mining (Limited)	¼
4	4	Panulicillo Copper Mining (Limited)	1½
10	10	Rio Tinto (Limited)	8½
10	10	Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	2½
10	10	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	21½
1	1	Ditto	14½
1	1	York Peninsula Mining (Limited)	¼
GOLD, SILVER.			
20	20	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	35s. 6d.
10	10	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	1½
5	5	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	1½
5	5	Richmond Mining (Limited)	12½
OIL.			
10	7	Dalmatny Oil (Limited)	111s. 6d.
10	10	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	3
10	8½	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited)	5½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	25	London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuilding	19
20	9½	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	7
10	10	Scottish Wagon Company (Limited)	12
10	4	Ditto New	98s.

Last day for this account August 10; settling day, August 13.

NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be glad enough to communicate the name of the company with any other particulars as full as possible.

Per Office Buildings, Striving, July 29.

SPANISH FINANCIAL COMMISSION.
10A, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

THE COUPONS OF THE THREE PER CENT. EXTERNAL DEBT OF SPAIN, due on the 30th June and 31st December, 1875, and 30th June, 1876, will be RECEIVED under the intervention of an Agent of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, at the offices of the above mentioned Commission, on the 29th instant, and every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of Eleven and Two. In accordance with contracts entered into on the 13th January, 1875, between the said Council and the Spanish Government, 70 per cent. of the amount in Coupons will be PAID in Three per Cent. Bonds of the Spanish External Debt, valued at 40 per cent., with the December, 1874, Coupon attached, and the remaining 30 per cent. in Pagares of the Rio Tinto Company attached, the Bank of England, the proceeds of which Pagares the Council will have to apply in accordance with Article 2 of the additional contract of the said 13th of January, receiving to this effect those securities, with endorsement to their order from the Spanish Financial Commission as agreed.

Printed forms and all further particulars can be had on application, on and after the 27th instant, between the hours of Eleven and Two.

London, July 24, 1875.

JOSE BORRAJO, President.

THREE PER CENT. SPANISH EXTERNAL DEBT.—Financial Commission, on the days advertised for the same for the redemption of these Coupons, there will be DELIVERED (in addition to the Ticket for the 30th of June) Foreign Bondholders representing the 30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Coupons receivable in Five per Cent. Rio Tinto Bonds at par, being proceeds of the Rio Tinto Pagares, bearing interest from January 1, 1875, redeemable within twenty years.

HYDE CLARKE,
Secretary of the Council of Foreign Bondholders,
and of the General Spanish Committee.
Council House, 10, Moorgate street, London, July 24.

SALE OF BROWN-COAL MINES.
THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE DUX-BRUX (DUX BRUX KOMOTAN BRAUNKOHLEN-BERGBAU-AGTIENGESELLSCHAFT P.A.N.Y.) hereby announces that, in accordance with a resolution of the General Meeting of June 24th current, A PART OF THE VAST MINING PROPERTY of this company is to be OFFERED FOR SALE.

Purchasers are requested to apply for the terms of sale, &c., to the Bergwerks Direction (Mining Directory) of the Company in Brux; or to the Central Bureau in Prag (Ferdinandstrasse, 25). Payments may be made in part in stocks of the company.

Written enquiries will be promptly answered.

THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD MINERAL AND OTHER INTERESTS, AND THE EXTENSIVE MINING AND MANUFACTURING MACHINERY, PLANT, AND BUILDINGS, OF THE GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED), situated at the neighbourhood of SILVERMINES, in the county of TIPPERARY, within five miles of the Nenagh Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and within eight of the Birr Station on the Kilkenny Branch of the Waterford and Limerick Railway System, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at Silvermines, on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1875, and succeeding days, commencing each day at noon precisely.

The mineral sets extend over about 2000 acres, and include deposits of calamine (carbonate of zinc), silver-lead, blende, copper, sulphur, and fire clay, and are held partly in fee and partly under terminable leasehold, all free from dead rents, and some free from royalty, and others subject to moderate royalties, with exceptionally favourable conditions for working.

The manufacturing plant comprises everything necessary for the making of the zinc oxide direct from the calamine ore, which manufacture was successfully carried on by the General Mining Company.

The mining buildings, plant, and machinery include every requisite for carrying on extensive operations, and they are now in good working order.

Detailed particulars of the lots, with lists of the buildings, plant, and machinery, and the conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned, who will be prepared to receive private offers up to within one week of the day of sale.—D. and F. GERALD, Solicitors for the Liquidators, 20, St. Andrew's street, Dublin; L. SUDBERT, LL.D.; THOMAS BAKER, Liquidator, 55, Armiens-street, Dublin.

TO CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD LIMESTONE QUARRIES, PENWYLL, NEAR NEATH, BRECONSHIRE.

About EIGHTY ACRES of enclosed FREEHOLD LAND, with the very VALUABLE QUARRIES of LIMESTONE, and the DWELLING-HOUSE, COTTAGES, OUTBUILDINGS, SMITHY, and WAREHOUSE thereon, will be OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY MRS. JAMES HALL, by direction of the Mortgagees, on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, 1875, at 2.30 p.m., at the Castle Hotel, Neath.

The land is intersected by the Neath and Brecon Railway, and the Penwyll Station of that railway is situated in the midst of the property.

The Penwyll limestone is reputed to be about the best in the county. Two quarries have been opened on the property, and a siding leading thence to the railway partially made.

May be viewed by permission of the tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale and plans may be had after 20th July, of Messrs. BURTON, YEATES, and HART, 37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; of Mr. MORGAN EVANS, Penwyll; and of the auctioneer, Mr. JAMES HALL, Cae Ffrit, Brecon.

CHINA CLAY AND TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ORES IN CORNWALL.

THE LESSEE'S INTEREST IN CERTAIN VALUABLE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS, in full operation, and also in certain CHINA CLAY AND TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ORES SETTS IN CORNWALL TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. S. N. SCOTT, China Clay Merchant, St. Austell.

LEAD MINE, NEAR CARSPHAIN, STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO BE LET, for such number of years as may be agreed upon, with immediate entry.

THE WOODHEAD LEAD MINE, On the CRAIGINGILLAN ESTATE, situated in the parish of Carsphairn and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The Mine was opened in 1838, has been wrought ever since, and has yielded a large quantity of lead of the finest quality.

THE PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., can be had at a valuation.

JAMES MC CALL, at the Mine, will show the underground workings, as also the plans and sections; and for further particulars application may be made to ALEXANDER McCURRIE, Solicitor, Ayr; or to Mr. THOS SMITH, Land Steward, Bertha Mains, Dalmellington, Ayrshire.—Ayr, June 28, 1875.

THE ROCK-BORING CONTRACT COMPANY.

DARLINGTON'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY.

OFFICES,—2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

FOR TUNNELLING, DRIVING LEVELS, CROSS-CUTS, AND SINKING SHAFTS.

THE PATENT GUNPOWDER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO MINE CAPTAINS AND ENGINEERS OF COLLIERIES AND GRANITE MARBLE QUARRIES.

The POWDER of this company can NOW BE SUPPLIED.

PERFECT SAFETY IN USE AND STORE.

FREEDOM FROM SMOKE.

Sample charges for trials and agencies granted on application to the SECRETARY at the offices of the company.—

6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE SOUTHERN STATES COAL, IRON, AND LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

To purchase and work 55,000 acres of oakling coal, equal to South Durham (analysis by Dr. Percy, F.R.S.), with all fire-clay, timber, &c., agreed for at 6s. per acre.

To purchase and work 114,000 acres steel iron ores (analysis by John Pattison, Newcastle-on-Tyne), &c., with all timber, manganese, baryta, lead, &c., agreed for at 6s. per acre.

The whole of the above estates are in the State of Tennessee, U.S.A.; railway and river navigation, &c. Reference may be made to Mr. THOMAS WHITEWELL, Thornaby Iron Works, Stockton-on-Tees, who visited the estates in December, 1874.

Prospectuses, Maps, and Forms of Application may be had of the Secretary, Mr. J. BOWROX, Jun., 20, Exchange Buildings, Stockton-on-Tees.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

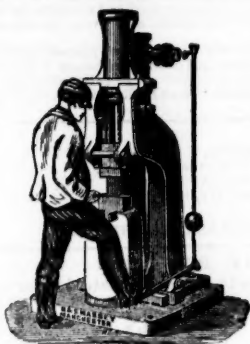
ROYAL ROUTE, VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS, by Royal Mail Steamer, IONA, from GLASGOW, daily at Seven A.M., and from GREENOCK at Nine A.M., conveying passengers for OBAN, FORT WILLIAM, and INVERNESS daily.

For sailings to GLENCOE, GAIRLOCH, ROSS-SHIRE (for Loch Morar), STAFFA, IONA, LOCH SCAVAIG, MULL, SKYE, LEWIS, and HIGHLANDS, see bill with Map and Coast Charts, free, at CHARTER, WINDUS, Booksellers, 74, Piccadilly, London; or by post on application to JAMES HUTCHESON and Co., 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

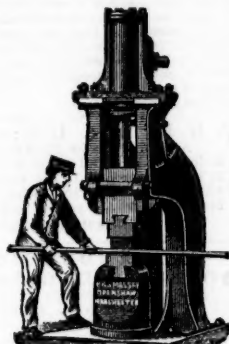
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868 Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

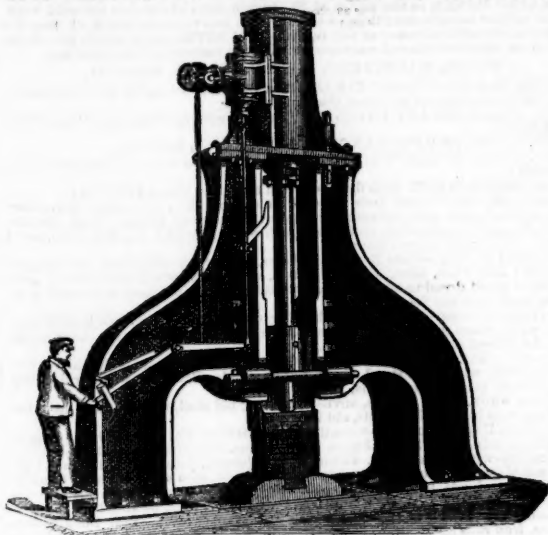
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



Small Hammer with Foot Motion.



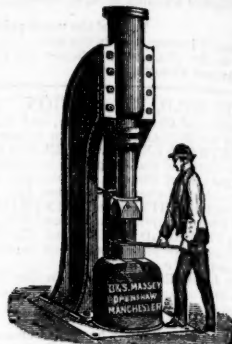
General Smithy Hammer.



Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



Special Steam Stamp.



General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Ship-builders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Copper-smiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks breaking Pig-iron, &c.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

W. and S. FIRTH undertake to CUT, economically, the hardest CANNEL, ANTHRACITE, SHALE, or ORDINARY COAL, ANY DEPTH, UP TO FIVE FEET.

Apply,— 16, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

FRANCIS MORTON & CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL,

Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

IRON ROOFS, IRON BUILDINGS, IRON SHEDS,

Which they have extensively supplied and erected for mining requirements at home and abroad.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF PARTICULARS.

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They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

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Or MINERS' DIAL; the best in use.

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A simple portable instrument. Requires no timing.

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MANUFACTURER OF
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MANCHESTER.

MINING PROSPECTUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF
PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted in the BARNSTAPLE TIMES,
published every Tuesday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, &
these papers circulate largely throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thou-
sands of investors reside. Legal and Public Companies' advertisements, 6d. a line
each insertion: Trade and Auctions, 4d. a line; Wanted, &c., 20 words, 1s.
Published by J. B. JONES, Barnstaple-street, Barnstaple, Devon to whom all orders
by post or telegraph should be sent.

HIGGINSON'S PATENT GOVERNORS FOR MARINE & LAND ENGINES

ARE THE
CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, MOST EASILY APPLIED,
MOST SENSITIVE, MOST POWERFUL, OCCUPY LEAST SPACE,
ARE MOST EFFECTIVE IN ALL EMERGENCIES
At sea or on shore, and are the
ONLY ONES WHICH GIVE THE FULL PRESSURE

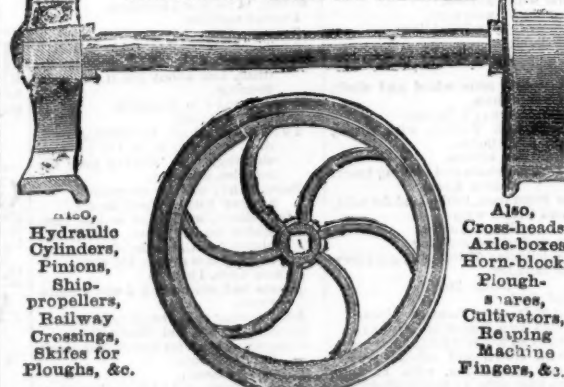
In the boiler to the piston at the top and bottom of the stroke automatically cutting
off the steam according to the requirements of the work, thereby effecting an
IMPORTANT SAVING OF FUEL,
And, in case of a break-down,
INSTANTLY SHUT THE STEAM COMPLETELY OFF
Thus preventing further damage.

For Prices, Licences to Manufacture, and other particulars, apply to—
ANDREW LEIGHTON & CO.,

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TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, &c.

HADFIELD'S
Steel Colliery Wheels
WITH
PATENT FITTED AXLES AND PEDESTALS.



Also,
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Cylinders,
Pinions,
Ship-
propellers,
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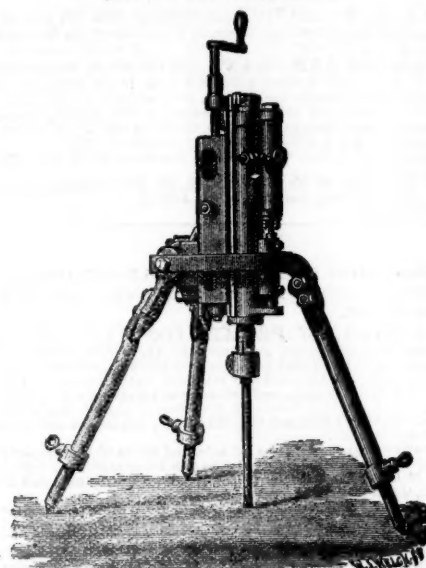
Also,
Cross-heads,
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Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL CASTINGS
ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD.

THE "CHAMPION" ROCK BORER, For Tunnels, Mines, Quarries, AND OTHER WORKS.



The "CHAMPION" Rock Borer has been designed after years of
experience of other Rock Drills; it surpasses them in their good
qualities, and avoids their imperfections, and while being of the very
best make and material, it is absolutely the cheapest in the market.
Intending purchasers can satisfy themselves of the excellence of
this Rock Borer by seeing it in actual operation.

ULLATHORNE & CO.,
No. 56, METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS, QUEEN
VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASHWORTH'S IMPROVED STEAM RAM PUMPS.

AWARDED
First Prize
MEDALS

AT
MIDDLETON,
WORSLEY,
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AND
MANCHESTER AND
LIVERPOOL SHOWS
September, 1874.

For Neatness,
Simplicity,
and Efficiency.

Useful to Mill-owners,
Colliery Proprietors,
Chemical Works,
Paper Works, &c.

Single & Double
RAM PUMPS
of all sizes.

Full particulars on
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ASHLEY LANE MANCHESTER.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBOROUGH.
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron
Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the Iron and
Coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every de-
scription of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters re-
lating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.
Editors of the Review: London: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.; Manches-
ter: 60, Gray-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne: 60, Gray-street.

DYNAMITE

FOR BLASTING PURPOSES, can now be supplied in packages, containing 50 lbs. each, for export to any part of the World.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
15.0	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire	10 0 0	1	1 1/2	12 6 0	0 8 0	Jan. 1875
30000	Barnsley, c, t, w, Devon	1 0 0	1	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1875
8000	Blenheim, c, t, Cardigan	116 5 0	45	40 45	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
200	Botolph Claydon, c, St. Just	1 7 6	—	—	2 2 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1872
10000	Brookwood, c, t, Cardigan	1 16 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 10 0	4 0 0	July 1875
4000	Carlisle, c, t, Newlyn	6 10 0	1	3 1/2	4 16 8	0 12 0	Oct. 1872
10000	Carlisle, c, t, Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1873
10000	Carlisle, c, t, Illogan	35 0 0	35	31 23	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
10000	Cath. & Jane, c, t, Penryn	8 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 7 0	June 1873
2400	Cock's Kitchen, c, t, Illogan	20 19 9	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 7 0	0 7 0	Jan. 1872
10000	Leven Gt. Consols, c, t, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4500	Leven Gt. Consols, c, t, Tavistock	10 14 10	40	35 40	106 16 0	0 10 0	July 1875
6000	Drake Wall, c, t, Calstock	6 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1874
10000	East Boleward, c, t, Sancreed	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1874
6144	East Caradon, c, t, Cleer	2 14 6	1	3 1	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
8000	East Darran, c, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	229 10 0	1 0 0	July 1875
6000	East Pool, c, t, Illogan	0 9 9	14	13 13 1/2	13 13 0	0 2 0	July 1875
10000	East Wheel Lovell, c, t, Wendron	5 19 0	8	7 8	20 7 0	0 7 0	Oct. 1874
2400	Foxdale, c, t, Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Great W. Carr, c, t, [30,000 p.p., 10,000 l.p.]	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	18 3 0	0 10 0	July 1875
15000	Great Laxey, c, t, Isle of Man	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1875
25000	Great West Van, c, t, Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1875
8000	Great Wheel Vor, c, t, Belston	40 15 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	15 19 0	0 2 0	June 1872
4000	Great W. Hurl, c, t, Durham	0 6 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1874
20000	Groggins, c, t, Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1874
9500	Gunnislake (Clitters), c, t, c	6 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 7 3 0	0 1 0	June 1875
1024	Herdoford, c, t, near Llanfair	8 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	82 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000	Hingston Down, c, t, Calstock	2 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000	Killalea, c, t, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 11 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
400	Lisburne, c, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	867 10 0	1 0 0	July 1875
1120	Lovell, c, t, Wendron	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 17 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1874
6100	Melindur Valley, c, t, Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1874
5000	Mera Mining Co., c, t, Wrexham	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	63 19 0	0 2 0	May 1875
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c	7 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 0	June 1875
12000	North Bendre, c, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1875
2000	North Levant, c, t, St. Just	42 2 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
27855	Old Treburget, c, t, Old Treburget	1 0 0	—	—	0 0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
9268	Old Treburget, c, t, Old Treburget	0 10 0	—	—	0 1 4 0	0 6 0	July 1874
9500	Pedn-ar-dra, c, t, Redruth	9 17 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 8 0	0 8 0	Nov. 1871
6000	Penhale, c, t, Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	3 13 0	0 2 0	July 1875
45793	Penrhyn, c, t, Gwynnapan	2 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1874
6000	South Laxey, c, t, Cardigan	4 13 4	3 1/2	3 1/2	39 19 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Polkerris, c, t, Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1875
18000	Prince Patrick, c, t, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 2 0	June 1875
1120	Providence, c, t, Llanfair	16 17 1	3	2 3	104 12 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Queen's, c, t, Holywell	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1874
12000	Roman Gravel, c, t, Salop	7 10 0	12 1/2	11 1/2	4 19 0	0 8 0	Mar. 1875
10000	Shelton, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
612	South Caradon, c, t, Cleer	1 8 0	110	105 110	710 0 0	1 0 0	June 1875
6000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	2 6 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6128	South Darran, c, t, Cardigan	8 8 6	5	4 1/2	1 7 0	0 5 0	July 1875
6000	South Laxey, c, t, Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—	1 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
10000	So. Fr. Patrick, c, t, (8000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1875
8771	St. John Amalgamated, c, t	8 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, c, t, Salop	6 0 0	11	11 1/2	3 13 0	0 5 0	May 1875
4000	Tinroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	19	18 19	48 3 0	0 5 0	May 1875
15000	Trevel, c, t, Bodmin	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, c, t, Helston	7 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, c, t, Llanidloes	4 5 0	16 1/2	24 26	15 4 0	0 13 0	July 1875
3000	W. Cliverton, c, t, Perranzabuloe	12 10 0	17 1/2	16 16	52 10 0	0 5 0	June 1874
512	West Tolgus, c, t, Redruth	95 10 0	45	40 42 1/2	7 5 0	1 5 0	June 1875
2048	West Wheel Frances, c, t, Illogan	27 3 9	8	5 1/2	3 12 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512	Wheel Basset, c, t, Illogan	5 8 6	3 1/2	4 1/2	68 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1875
2048	Wheel Jane, c, t, Agnes	13 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1 0	0 2 0	July 1875
4296	Wheel Kitty, c, t, Agnes	5 6 0	3	3 3 1/2	11 19 0	0 2 0	May 1875
896	Wheel Margaret, c, t, Uny Llanfair	15 17 6	—	—	82 2 8	0 10 0	May 1872
80	Wheel Owles, c, t, St. Just	86 5 0	120	100 120	822 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
6000	Wheel Prussia, c, t, Redruth	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
12000	Wheel Russell, c, t, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1874
10000	Wheel Whistler, c, t, Warleggan	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1872
25000	Wicklow, c, t, c, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	82 9 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1875
10000	Wye Valley, c, t, Montgomery	3 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1875

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
85000	Alamillos, c, t, Spain	2 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 7 9 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1875
30000	Almaden, c, t, Spain	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1875
10000	Australian, c, t, South Australia	7 7 6	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 15 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1875
10000	Battle Mountain, c, t, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1875
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, t, California	4 0 0	2	1 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 0	June 1874
6000	Bensberg, c, t, Germany	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12320	Burra Burra, c, t, So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, t, So. Africa	7 0 0	38 1/2	33 1/2	20 15 0	1 0 0	June 1875
40000	Cedar Creek, c, t, California	8 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	June 1875
80000	Central American, c, t, Guatemala	0 16 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 1 0	May 1875
15000	Chicago, c, t, Utah	5 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1875
21000	Colorado Terrible, c, t, Colorado	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 13 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1875
100000	Don Pedro North of the Key	0 16 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 15 0	June 1873
25000	Eberhardt and Aurora, c, t, Nevada	10 0 0	—	—	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
2852	Eldorado, c, t, Nova Scotia	10 0 0	—	—	2 10 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1875
60000	Emma, c, t, So. Africa	20 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, t, S. Aust.	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1872
16000	Ferguson, c, t, California	2 0 0	—	—	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
80000	Flagstaff, c, t, Utah	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 14 0	0 7 0	Mar. 1875
20000	Fortuna, c, t, Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
50000	Gold Run, c, t, California	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 6 0	June 1873
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., c, t, Australia	1 0 0	—	—	14 19 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1875
20000	Last Chance, c, t, Utah	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	July 1875
15000	Linares, c, t, Spain	3 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	14 19 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1875
60000	London and California, c, t, c	2 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1875
7887	Lustaniana, Portugal, c, t, (45 shares)	3 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, t	10 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
6000	Mountain Chief, c, t, Utah	10 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
18000	Prussian Mining and Ironworks, c, t, c	30 0 0	—	—	11 10 0	0 11 0	June 1875
10000	Richmond Consols, c, t, Nevada	1 0 0	—	—	2 10 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
64000	Richmond Consols, c, t, Nevada	1 0 0	—	—	12 1/2	12 1/2	per cent.
12000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., c, t	1 0 0	—	—	1 14 0	0 2 0	July 1875
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, t, California	2 0 0	—	—	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1875
60000	South Aurora, c, t, Nevada	8 0 0	—	—	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1875
253000	St. John del Rey, c, t, (45 stock and multiples dealt in)	400 410	—	—	20 p. ct.	for year.	June 1875
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, t, California	4 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1874
20000	Tolima, c, t, (8000 sh. are 45 p. pd.)	4 10 0	—	—	0 11 6	0 6 0	May 1874
15000	Western Andes, c, t, (New Granada)	5 0 0	—	—	1 19 4	0 3 0	Apr. 1875

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
30000	Bellevista, c, Peru (40 shares)	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Blue Tent, <i>Ayda</i> , c, California	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Braganza, c, Brazil†	0 15 0	—	4½ 6½	Fully pd.
12000	Camp Floyd, c, Utah†	10 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
25000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80152	Chontales, c, s, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 lba.) ..	2 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, c, Colorado	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, c, Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Cuba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil†	0 17 6	—	—	June 1872
10000	Douglas, c, Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
50000	Exchequer, c, s, California	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada†	2 0 0	—	¾ 1	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Goetzl Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
4000	Holcombe Valley, g, c, California	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	July 1873
4000	Hornachos, c, s, l, (£10 shares) Spain	10 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Independence, c, s, California*	5 0 0	—	2½ 3	Fully pd.
20000	I. S. L., g, s, California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
5 000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, c, l, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 12 6	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Sept. 1874
4000	Malaga, c, Spain	10 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
40000	Malpas, c, Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, fully paid) ..	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnet, Germany*	5 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
6000	Monte Loretto, g, c, Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, c, s, Nevada*	0 10 0	—	¾ ¾	Dec. 1874
60000	New Quebrada, c, c, Venezuela*	8 0 0	—	4 4½	Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel	5 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
10000	New York Island, c, c, c	10 0 0	—	1½ 1½	Fully pd.
20000	North American, g*	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Panuelillo, c, Chili† (280000 debentures)	4 0 0	—	1½ 1½	Fully pd.
10000	Paterson United, c, Italy†	3 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Rio, c, Colombia* (28000 issued)	3 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Rio Tinto, c, c, Huéla, Spain	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
100000	Rossa Grande, c, Brazil† (21)	10 0 0	—	7½ 8½	Fully pd.
25000	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 10 0	—	—	July 1872
50000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta†	10 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	2 0 0	—	1½ 1½	Fully pd.
40000	Santa Barbara, c, g, Brazil	0 9 6	—	¾ ¾	May 1872
10000	Santa Pluma, s, Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	St. Lawrence, c, c, California	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Tecoma, s, Utah*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Thornhill Reef, g, c, Australia*	10 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
42174	United Mining, s, Mexico*†	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
14000	Utah, g, s, Utah*	5 0 0	—	¾ ¾	May 1876
25000	Victoria (London)*, g, Australia (25,000 sh. lba. pd.) ..	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
40000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia Preference	1 0 0	—	1 ¾ 1	Fully pd.